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ABSTRACT

The study of state government involvement in public radio which is reported in this handbook was conducted to collect information on the legislation, agencies, funding formulas, regulations, and politics in each state for use by station managers, state administrators, and state legislators. The first of two volumes, this handbook includes a description of the study with advisory notes for the reader, a summary of the findings, an overview of trends and observations, and state descriptions providing comprehensive information for each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. This information includes the amount, source, and allocation of state government funds for public radio and television (figures given are for FY 1979 unless otherwise indicated); state agencies that administer those funds; legislation that authorizes state funding and related activities; regulations that accompany the funds; statewide interconnection systems for public broadcasting stations; statewide organizations of public broadcasting stations; state plans and studies that deal with the role of the state in broadcasting; and the public radio stations in each state. The appendices include the state agency survey, telephone survey questions, and a list of state public broadcasting agencies. A glossary of terms is also provided. (CHC)

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Volume 1
Description and Analysis

National Public Radio
National Affairs and Planning Division

Public Radio And State Governments

Reid Lifset
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March 1981

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Preface

We wish to thank the many people within the public broadcasting community and the various state agencies across the country who generously devoted time and resources to the preparation of this study. Their assistance gave a depth to our understanding, and it made this detailed, comprehensive study possible. We hope this volume will be helpful to both state policymakers and public broadcasters as they continue to explore new relationships for the provision of telecommunications services.

We acknowledge the special contributions of Reid Lifset as project director of this study. His seemingly tireless attention to detail and sensitivity to the unique concerns of state governments give us confidence in the accuracy, implications, and usefulness of his research. We also wish to think Florence Frey for her assistance in the preparation of the manuscript through many drafts.

We are grateful to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for providing partial funding for the publication of this handbook.

National Affairs and
Planning Division
National Public Radio

Executive Summary

State governments have played a central role in bringing the educational and cultural services of public broadcasting to the citizens of their areas. They have provided financial support, operated public broadcasting stations and statewide systems, and often coordinated state planning. No two states have approached their public broadcasting missions in the same way. Yet similarities in approach often do exist and may be instructive to those who wish to involve state governments in supporting or assisting the development of public radio. *Public Radio and State Governments* describes how each state and U.S. territory is involved in public broadcasting, with emphasis on public radio.

There are 229 full-service public radio stations, qualified to receive funds from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and 290 public television stations serving people throughout the United States. State governments provide a significant percentage of the total income for public broadcasting, of which a small but growing amount goes to public radio. In fiscal year 1979, twenty-six percent of all qualified radio stations (54 stations) received state funds as did nearly 87 percent of all public television stations (251 stations). In that year, state governments spent a total of $134 million in support of public broadcasting activities, $6.4 million for public radio and $127.5 million for public television.

State governments vary in how they have structured their roles in public broadcasting. In some states, the state government actually holds broadcast licenses from the Federal Communications Commission and operates those stations. Twenty-four states, mostly in the South and Midwest, hold television licenses, and seven states hold licenses to both radio and television stations. In no case does a state hold the licenses for radio stations only. Some state governments provide financial support to stations that are licensed to communities and educational institutions. Twenty-one states, including California, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, fund stations but do not hold any licenses. Still other states, such as Washington and Wyoming, contribute to the development of public broadcasting by examining options for its future structure and funding; in these states, public broadcasting stations do not receive funds from the state government.

States also shape public broadcasting through statutory and regulatory guidance. Such statutes and regulations usually function to authorize the relevant state agency to become involved in public broadcasting. The statutes and regulations prescribe conditions that stations must meet in order to receive state financial support. For example, many states prohibit stations that receive state income from expressing editorial opinions.

There are two principal ways in which state governments organize and administer their activities in public broadcasting. Many states establish independent agencies in the form of commissions or authorities to manage public broadcasting activities. Such commissions are likely to receive policy guidance from a governing board whose members are appointed by the governor. Twenty-six states have established such independent agencies, although specific state-level administrative relationships with other state institutions vary. As an alternative to an independent agency, many states delegate administrative authority to a division or bureau within an existing state agency. For example, bureaus within a state department

of education, within the postsecondary educational system, or in the office of the governor, could assume administrative responsibility for public broadcasting. When states choose this alternative, public broadcasting policy becomes part of that particular agency's overall policy agenda. However, this separate administrative bureau often is served by a special advisory committee or subcommittee devoted to public broadcasting concerns.

Allocating funds is an important function for the state agencies charged with overseeing and supporting public broadcasting. When a state holds the license to a station, state funds are used to operate the station and provide programs. When state governments support other licensees, funds are used to provide operating support, to extend the signal to new audiences, to replace and improve equipment, to provide programs and/or to connect stations with one another. State funds for public broadcasting are most likely to come from general revenue, although several states have issued bonds to pay for facilities construction.

State governments use several methods to allocate funds to stations. Some states provide an equal share of the total available appropriation to each station. Other states proportion money by a set formula to account for such factors as need, population served, and evidence of local financial support. States also provide supplemental support by directly purchasing services from stations. For example, a state education agency will contract with a public radio station for program production.

State governments make a significant contribution to the public broadcasting system. Their role in public television has a long history; their increased involvement in public radio during the last decade suggests greater commitments in the future. The growth of state involvement in public broadcasting is likely to be linked closely to financial imperatives. In some states, new revenues are being made available, but in other states there are visible pressures to reduce state spending. Furthermore, lower amounts of federal funds for revenue sharing may lead to new budget pressures at the state level. Even so, states are likely to increase their support of public radio as its benefits and contributions to American life become more widely recognized.

Introduction

State funds have constituted the largest single source of nonfederal income for public broadcasting since before the passage of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. [Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, 47 U.S.C., Sections 390-399, P. L. No. 90-129; 81 Stat. 365 (1967)] In fiscal year 1979, 17 states funded public radio, and another 27 states funded public television as well. As important as this source of funds has been to the development of public broadcasting in the United States, no up-to-date, comprehensive analysis of the extent to which state governments are involved in public broadcasting is available. This handbook on state governments and public radio is designed to fill that void in a timely and relevant way—*timely*, because it documents the growing interest and support of public radio at the state level, and because it is critical that public radio look beyond federal support to diversify its funding base—and *relevant*, because of the opportunities states are now seizing to use new technology (such as satellite interconnection) to enhance state-level activities in a cost-effective way.

The user of this handbook will find comprehensive information on the following:

- amount, source, and allocation of state government funds for public radio and television;
- state agencies that administer those funds, including their mission, governance, and related operations;
- legislation that authorizes state funding and related activities;
- regulations that accompany the funds;
- statewide interconnection systems for public broadcasting stations;
- statewide organizations of public broadcasting stations;
- state plans and studies that deal with the role of the state in public broadcasting; and
- the public radio stations in each state.

Origins of this study

National Public Radio (NPR) began its study of state government involvement in public radio in response to interest expressed by public radio station managers at the 1979 Public Radio Conference. Information about legislation, agencies, funding formulas, regulations, and politics in each state was seen as valuable not only to station managers, but also to state administrators and state legislators as each contemplated increased state support of public broadcasting. This handbook will also be useful to national policymakers. While the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB)—the private, nonprofit corporation authorized by Congress in the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 to administer federal support for public broadcasting—has been able to provide statistical information on state funding based on its annual financial survey of stations, CPB has not had available comprehensive information on such things as funding formulas used by state governments, the agencies that administer the funds, or the statutory and regulatory requirements that accompany the funding. State-level information of this nature should serve to assist decisionmaking at the national level.

Although this handbook has been prepared by NPR for public radio stations, it can serve as a useful resource for public television stations as

well. Comprehensive information on state funding of public radio *and* television is included for three reasons. First, of the 195 licensees operating public radio stations, 63 also operate public television stations. Thus, nearly one-third of the licensees of the stations that NPR represents have significant ties with public television. Second, because the public television national structure has existed about a decade longer than that of public radio, more state governments provide money to public television than to public radio. (Educational radio has existed since the birth of broadcasting in 1919, but public radio did not begin to develop into a strong national system until the early 1970s.) And finally, including information on state funding of public television expands the range of illustrations of the different ways state governments can support public radio. The experience of states funding public television is directly applicable and sometimes transferable to plans that many states currently are making to fund public radio.

This handbook on *Public Radio and State Governments* has been organized into three sections: "Summary of Findings"—a nationwide analysis of state-level activity; "State Descriptions"—information on the activities of each state government; and "State Statutes"—authorizing legislation for state government activity. The third section has been compiled as Volume II, *The Statutes*.

Methodology

A search of the literature on public broadcasting uncovered three studies on state funding.[1] None of the three deals with public radio to any significant extent, nor does any address more than one facet of state government involvement in public broadcasting. In 1976 and 1978, the State Administrators Council of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters (NAEB), surveyed state administrators to collect information on state activities. However, this information was never compiled or published. Using the NAEB survey instrument as a starting point, NPR staff developed and pretested a survey form for this study (see Appendix A). The survey was mailed in September 1979 to all state agencies involved in public broadcasting, using mailing lists obtained from NAEB and from the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program (PTFP) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) in the U.S. Department of Commerce. Telephone interviews also were conducted with at least one public broadcasting station manager in each state to obtain background information (see Appendix B for list of questions used). Follow-up phone calls were made to the directors of the state agencies surveyed to confirm and elaborate the information supplied.

Once the information was compiled and prepared in draft form, copies of the descriptions of the activities of each state government were mailed to at least one contact in each state to check for accuracy. Each state description also was reviewed by the CPB Radio Activities Office staff and by Roland Fenz, formerly with the PBS Station Relations Office and currently a public broadcasting consultant. Copies of state statutes pertaining to public broadcasting were obtained and double-checked against a previous compilation prepared by PBS entitled, *State Funding*, and against responses in the state agency surveys.

Advisory notes to the reader

Because of increased activity at the state level, the reader is advised to note the *particular* fiscal year for which data are provided and to read carefully about the on-going activities in each state. Specific advisory notes follow.

Financial data. All financial statistics are for FY 1979 (as defined by each state) unless otherwise noted. Not all state agencies supplied budget figures to the same degree of precision, i.e., some gave budgets to the nearest $100,000 while others indicated every dollar. It is important to note that these figures do not include funds provided by state arts and humanities councils for specific projects, nor do they include support of stations licensed to state universities *unless* broadcasting policymaking, operations, or funding occurs at the state level rather than at the campus or institutional level. Funding for instructional television is included only if it was provided to a public broadcasting station. The cost of administration of a state public broadcasting agency is included in the total for each state.

State agencies. A description of a state government agency is included in this handbook if the agency funds public broadcasting stations, if it is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes (see subsection "State Agencies"), or if it plays an important

[1] Dr. Lawrence T. Frymire, *Study of State Public TV Systems for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting*. (Washington, D.C.: Corporation for Public Broadcasting, 1969). Public Broadcasting Service, Development Support Office, *State Funding*. (Washington, D.C.: Public Broadcasting Service, 1975). Robert Paul Sadowski, *An Analysis of Statutory Laws Concerning Commercial and Educational Broadcasting in the Fifty States*. (New York: Arno Press, 1979).

role in public broadcasting in the state. In the last case, some agencies, such as boards of regents of state university systems and departments of education, have been included for some states but not for others, depending on their roles. Appendix C is a list of agencies and addresses.

Public radio stations. Each state section includes a list of public radio stations. There are more than 1,000 noncommercial educational radio stations in the United States licensed by the FCC, of which public radio comprises a smaller, more highly defined group. CPB, which administers federal support to public broadcasting, grants funds only to those noncommercial radio stations that meet a set of qualification standards developed by CPB. These standards, or criteria, are designed to ensure that the stations receiving funds are providing a professional public radio service to their communities of license and that limited federal dollars are allocated judiciously to develop a strong public radio system.[2] CPB-qualified radio stations are commonly referred to as public radio stations. Some states have chosen to fund noncommercial radio stations in addition to those that are CPB-qualified. The state listing of public radio stations includes, with appropriate notation, these non-CPB-qualified, noncommercial stations that receive state funds.

Membership in National Public Radio is separate from CPB qualification, but the criteria for membership are nearly identical to those for CPB qualification. NPR is the nonprofit, noncommercial organization that provides interconnection and program services to 243 full-service public radio stations and that represents them in developing a viable and diverse public radio service to the American public. A few stations, called associated stations, are members of NPR but are not CPB-qualified. These stations usually have limited local program origination, if any, and the expense of their operation is included within the budgets of the larger NPR-member station with which they are associated. Membership in NPR is indicated on the state charts in the state sections. In addition, there are four public radio stations that are CPB-qualified but have chosen not to seek NPR membership. These full-service stations are licensed to the Pacifica Foundation.

Interconnection. Each state description contains a summary of interconnection systems in that state. This summary does not include national-level interconnection.

State associations. Each state description contains the name and address of the state association of public broadcasting stations. It does not contain information on membership of stations in regional or national organizations. In a few unusual instances, the names of other relevant state organizations are included.

[2]The criteria for CPB qualification include:

- Adequate facilities to transmit an acceptable signal to an appreciable segment of the public (1 Mv/M for FM; 0.5 Mv/M for AM).
- Access to sufficient funds to cover operating, program, and personnel expenses ($90,000 per year in 1979).
- A staff of sufficient size (five) and professional ability to provide a competent service.
- Maintenance of an operating schedule of sufficient length and regularity to constitute a reliable and significant service (minimum 18 hours daily, seven days a week).
- A program schedule that includes substantial programming of consistently good quality, devoted to educational, informational, and cultural needs of its audience.
- Substantial engagement in broadcasting to the public rather than to religious, in-school, or other proprietary classes of listeners, or to serving as a facility for training students in broadcasting or other limited purposes.

Summary of Findings

What follows is a nationwide overview of state government activity in public broadcasting. It is organized by types of state agencies, funding (amounts, sources, and allocations), legislation, regulation, interconnection, studies and plans, and state associations.

State agencies involved in public broadcasting

State governments have agencies that are either devoted solely to public broadcasting or that include public broadcasting activities among their missions, or both. When the term "state" is used it this handbook, it includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Thus, there are 53 "states." The territories of American Samoa and Guam have public television stations, but those territories are not included in this handbook because of the absence of public radio activity.

Seventeen states have more than one state agency involved in public broadcasting. A total of 68 state agencies are listed in Appendix C.

State agencies involved in public broadcasting exist for many reasons. Many state agencies were established to administer state funds directed to public broadcasting stations. A few states, such as Illinois, provide funds directly from the states' general treasuries to the recipient stations, with no intermediary. Other state agencies were developed in response to federal requirements dating from 1962 that require applicants seeking federal funds for public broadcasting facilities to submit their proposals for review and ranking by state agencies.[1] Thus, even though a state does not provide financial support to public broadcasting, it may still have an agency involved in some type of public broadcasting activity.

State agency activity in public broadcasting can be viewed from two perspectives: similarity in function or similarity in governance structure.

Functions. State agencies perform functions in public broadcasting that fall roughly into three categories. They hold the license to and operate public broadcasting stations or their interconnection, fund stations not operated by the state, or coordinate public broadcasting development in the state (particularly by reviewing PTFP applications). Many agencies engage in a combination of the three kinds of activities. Table 1 shows which states are involved in each basic function.

Licensees—Many state governments hold the licenses to public broadcasting stations. They own and operate them. However, ownership of noncommercial broadcasting stations by public or private, nonprofit organizations differs substantially from commercial ownership of a station by a for-profit company. While a state government, university, community corporation, etc., may hold the broadcast license and the deed to the facilities of a noncommercial station, the institution or organization owns it *on behalf of the public.* Owners of noncommercial stations do not raise the funds for operating the station through the sale of advertising, nor does the station generate a profit for the licensee. Throughout the handbook, when an entity is said to own a station, that entity holds the FCC license for that station.

[1]Section 392(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended by the Educational Television Facilities Act of 1962; as amended by the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 and as reauthorized by the Public Broadcasting Financing Act of 1975; as amended by the Public Telecommunications Financing Act of 1978.

A total of 24 state governments are licensees of public television stations. Of these, seven are licensees of both public radio and public television stations, or joint licensees. In no situation is a state government the licensee of only a public radio station. States in which state universities hold licenses for public broadcasting stations are included in the category of "state licensee" only if broadcasting policymaking, operations, and funding are conducted at the state level. The most common organizational structure of a state licensee is a commission or authority that operates a centralized educational television network. Although there are variations among the systems, usually one station—the flagship or network-center station—originates the program service and is interconnected to repeater stations throughout the state. The repeater stations usually do not have much, if any, local programming capacity. Such ETV networks are most common in the South and the Midwest. Most of the state government public radio licensees operate their radio stations in centralized networks as well. Several centralized state public broadcasting systems have at least some local production capability at their non-flagship stations. Others have multiple production centers around the state, often headquartered at universities, which produce programming that is fed over the network, as in Arkansas and North Carolina, for example.

Interconnection—States that own and operate centralized public broadcasting networks own (or lease) and operate the interconnection systems that connect the stations within the network. In addition, several state governments own (or lease) and operate interconnection for stations not licensed to the state (see "Interconnection," page 13, for more information on this topic).

Granting of funds—Twenty-one states fund public broadcasting stations that are not licensed to the state. Most of these states do so as an alternative to having the government operate the stations. A few states that hold the license for public broadcasting stations, notably Louisiana, Maine, and Tennessee, also provide funds to stations not licensed to the state. A full discussion of how much and in what manner state governments fund public broadcasting can be found in the "Funding" subsection, page 9.

Coordination—Several states have agencies

Table 1
Activities of State Agencies

Licensees & operators of public broadcasting stations	Directly fund public broadcasting stations not licensed to the state	Interconnect non-state-operated stations	Have advisory coordinating agencies	ITV agencies involved in public broadcasting*
Alabama	Alaska	Florida	Arizona	Alaska
Arkansas	California	Idaho	Colorado	Colorado
Georgia	Connecticut	Indiana	Iowa	Florida
Hawaii	Florida	Michigan	New Mexico	Illinois
Iowa	Hawaii	New Mexico	North Carolina	Indiana
Kentucky	Idaho	New York	Ohio	Massachusetts
Louisiana	Illinois	Ohio	Oregon	Michigan
Maine	Iowa	Pennsylvania	Tennessee	Missouri
Maryland	Kansas		Washington	Ohio
Mississippi	Louisiana		Wyoming	Pennsylvania
Nebraska	Maine			Texas
New Hampshire	Massachusetts			Utah
New Jersey	Minnesota			Virginia
North Carolina	New Mexico			
Oklahoma	New York			
Oregon	North Dakota			
Rhode Island	Ohio			
South Carolina	Pennsylvania			
South Dakota	Tennessee			
Tennessee	Texas			
Vermont	Utah			
Virgin Islands	Virginia			
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Puerto Rico				

*This category includes states with instructional television involved with public broadcasting. The involvement is diverse and not consistent among states. This is not meant to be a comprehensive list of all state ITV agencies in the U.S.

that coordinate public broadcasting development. Most of these agencies exist to review and rank applications for PTFP funds. In some states, this review activity is performed by agencies other than the one that operates a public broadcasting station or network in order to avoid conflict of interest (e.g., Oregon). A few states have no designated state educational agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes because those states have decided that review of PTFP applications is not an important activity or that the possibility of conflict of interest negates the benefit of such activity. Some coordinating agencies have been established to plan for the building or funding of public broadcasting stations.

Instructional television—Most state agencies involved in public television engage in instructional television (ITV) activities. In a few states, the state governments have made a commitment to instructional radio as well (e.g., South Carolina). Several states house ITV activities in an agency, such as a state education department, which is separate from the agency active in public broadcasting. Instructional television activities often include production and acquisition of ITV programs, participation in consortia funding of ITV production, provision of ITV support services to local school districts (e.g., guides, teacher training), and purchase of broadcast time from local public television stations not licensed to the state. Agencies that perform the latter function, or ITV agencies that have been designated the state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes, are included in the state descriptions. This handbook does *not* provide a comprehensive review of all state ITV agencies.

Governance. State agencies involved in public broadcasting have a variety of governance structures. Table 2 organizes the states by type of agency.

Table 2
Types of State Agencies

Independent State Public Broadcasting Agency	State Education Department	State Higher Education System	State Administrative Agency or Governor's Office	Other§
Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Colorado* (2)	Connecticut
Alaska*	California	Idaho ‡	Montana*	District of Columbia
Arkansas*	Colorado	Illinois	New Mexico*	Minnesota
California	Connecticut	Indiana	Virginia*	
Hawaii*	Florida (2)	Iowa	Wyoming*	
Iowa*	Georgia	Maine		
Kansas	Idaho ‡	New Hampshire		
Kentucky †	Illinois	New York		
Louisiana †	Indiana	North Carolina		
Maryland	Iowa	Ohio		
Michigan*	Massachusetts*	Oregon		
Mississippi	Michigan*	Utah		
Nebraska †	Missouri	Vermont		
New Jersey* †	New York	Wisconsin		
North Carolina* †	Ohio			
North Dakota	Pennsylvania			
Ohio	Puerto Rico			
Oklahoma †	Rhode Island			
Oregon	Tennessee			
Pennsylvania	Texas			
South Carolina	Utah			
South Dakota*	Virginia			
Virgin Islands				
Washington*				
West Virginia †				
Wisconsin				

Note: Many states have more than one agency.
*Under the auspices of a larger agency for administrative purposes.
†Could be considered a government-chartered corporation.
‡In Idaho, the Board of Education and the Board of Regents for the University of Idaho are the same entity.
§In Connecticut and Washington, D.C., private, nonprofit community corporations are the designated state educational broadcasting agencies for NTIA/PTFP purposes. In Minnesota, the State Arts Board is the administrator of state funds for public broadcasting.

Independent agencies—Those agencies whose missions are limited to public broadcasting usually take the form of independent authorities or commissions. An authority is often a government-chartered corporation; that is, it is an agency which can sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, have a corporate seal, and so forth. Not all authorities are corporations (for example, the Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority). Further, some government corporations are involved in public broadcasting but are not authorities (for example, the North Carolina Agency for Public Telecommunications). An authority theoretically is more independent than a commission, but the power actually vested in either depends on the agency's enabling statute. The term council or committee usually refers to the same kind of agency as the term commission, although the former are more often used when the agency's role is limited to an advisory one. In 16 states the agency involved in public broadcasting relies on another state agency for personnel, budget, or other administrative purposes.

The governing boards for independent public broadcasting agencies, i.e., authorities and commissions, range in size from three to 22 members. Most contain statutorily designated members such as the superintendent of public instruction or a representative of the state university system. Most members are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the state senate.

Other agencies—Many states do not have separate public broadcasting authorities or commissions. Instead, state government public broadcasting activity is carried out by offices, bureaus, or departments of existing agencies. This is the case in 27 states. Such agencies include

- state education departments,
- state systems of higher education and board of regents, state university systems,
- state arts boards,
- the governor's office, and
- state administrative agencies.

Public broadcasting policy in these agencies is determined by their governing board or officers, as mandated by relevant legislation. Such agency governing boards often have special subcommittees or appointed advisory committees devoted to public broadcasting. For example, a few states (Maine, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Utah, and Vermont) have public broadcasting networks licensed to and operated by state university systems. The networks have the administrative status of a separate campus or institution of the university system; that is, the director of the network reports directly to the president or central administration of the university system. In New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, and Vermont, special governing boards have been established to govern the network because the university system governing board, technically the licensee, cannot devote sufficient attention to the network. In all cases, these state university networks are authorized by state statute and receive direct appropriations from the state legislature.

Throughout this handbook, stations that are licensed to state universities are categorized as "state-owned" if they are part of a statewide network, receive direct appropriations from the state legislature, and if the network is mandated by state statute. *This categorization varies somewhat from traditional listings that place all stations licensed to state universities under the heading of university licensees.*

Two states, Massachusetts and Virginia, have agencies that are a part of larger agencies and, at the same time, have separate governing boards. While it is common for public broadcasting offices or departments that are part of larger agencies to have advisory boards or councils, offices with their own policymaking boards are rare.

Funding of public broadcasting by state governments

Financial support of public broadcasting by state governments falls into two broad categories: the provision of funds to stations licensed to the state, and to those not licensed to the state.

The total amount of direct support provided to public broadcasting by state governments in FY 1979 was $133,974,000. Public radio received $6,417,000, representing $.03 per capita nationwide. Twenty-six percent of all CPB-qualified public radio stations (54 stations) received direct state support. By comparison, 251 public television stations received a total of $127,547,000, representing $.58 per capita. Eighty-seven percent of all public television stations received direct state funding.

Stations licensed to the state. In 24 states, the state government is the licensee and operator and, thus, the funder of public radio and television stations (see Table 1). The total amount of funds provided to these stations in FY 1979 was $82,625,000 (see Table 3). Of that amount, $2,870,000 went to public radio stations and $79,755,000 to public television stations. When examining the statistics,

the reader should not overestimate the number of fully staffed and locally programmed stations in the country. Most stations licensed to states are part of centralized networks. This is the case particularly in public television, but less so in public radio. In public television in FY 1979, there were 24 state licensees operating 29 originating stations and 104 repeater stations. In public radio, there were seven state licensees operating 11 originating stations and 14 repeater stations.

Stations not licensed to the state. Many state governments provide funds to stations that are not licensed to the state. Such stations are licensed to a variety of institutions, including nonprofit community corporations, private colleges and universities, state colleges and universities, municipal authorities, public libraries, and school districts. State governments provide funds to these stations for several purposes:

- general operational support;
- establishment of new stations so that all the citizens of a state will be served by a public radio or television station (the licenses for these stations are sometimes turned over to local institutions such as community groups, state universities, or a consortium of institutions);
- replacement or improvement of equipment;
- statewide programming such as capital news bureaus, broadcast of state legislative proceedings, or production or acquisition of other programs of statewide interest; and
- interconnection and related services such as tape delay or tape duplication.

Ten states provided $3,547,000 in FY 1979 to 45 CPB-qualified public radio stations not licensed to state governments. By comparison, 45 states provided $48,435,000 to 117 public television stations not licensed to state governments (see Table 3).

Table 4 provides information by state on the total state appropriations for public broadcasting and specifically for public radio, the per capita appropriation for each, and the number and percentage of radio and television stations receiving state funds.

In almost all cases, the state funds provided for the purpose outlined above come from appropriations made by the state legislature from general tax revenues. However, a few states, including Kentucky, Maine and Oklahoma, have issued bonds for public broadcasting. The revenue from the bonds was used to provide capital funds for the construction of the state networks. In 1978 California considered, but did not pass, a bill that would have established a dedicated sales tax on television and stereo equipment to support public broadcasting. Currently, in New York, the total annual state appropriation for operational support of public television is determined by multiplying the number of residents of the state by 50 cents. In FY 1979, that appropriation totalled $9,120,700. In addition, New York appropriates capital funds for the television stations and operational support for the radio stations.

Table 3
State Funding Recipients
FY 1979
(amounts to the nearest $1,000)

	Radio		TV		Total	
	number	amount	number	amount	number	amount
Total number of states providing funds	17	$6,417,000	44	$127,547,000[b]	45	$133,974,000
Stations licensed to states	11[a]	$2,870,000	133	$ 79,755,000	144	$ 82,625,000
Stations not licensed to states; receive state funds	45[a]	$3,547,000	117	$ 48,435,000[c]	168	$ 51,982,000

[a]CPB-qualified stations. Does not include NPR-associated stations or other noncommercial stations receiving state funds.

[b]Includes some funding that is used for public broadcasting purposes but that is not provided to stations.

[c]Direct costs of administering public broadcasting agencies are included in state-owned and non-state-owned figures and are weighted more heavily in PTV figures because most agencies' primary activity is in PTV.

Table 4
State Government Appropriations by State
FY 1979
(to the nearest $1,000)

State	State appropriation for public broadcasting (FY 1979)	Rank	State appropriation per capita[a]	Rank	State appropriation for public radio	Rank	State appropriation per capita[a] for public radio	Rank	No. and % of stations[b] receiving $ Radio	TV
Alabama	$2,100,000	22	.56	31	$ 149,000	12	.04	12	1 (25%)	9(100%)
Alaska	2,809,000	18	6.83	1	1,517,000	1	3.69	1	6[e] (86%)	3 (75%)
Arizona	0		0		0		0		0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Arkansas	1,400,000	32	.65	28	0		0		0 (0%)	5(100%)
California	1,492,000	30	.07	41	122,000	13	.01	15	18(100%)	13 (100%)
Colorado	468,000	41	.17	38	60,000	14	.02	13	1 (25%)	2 (66%)
Connecticut	925,000	37	.30	37	N/A		N/A		1(100%)	4(100%)
Delaware	0		0		0		0		0 (0%)	0 (0%)
District of Columbia	0		0		0		0		0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Florida	7,999,000[c]	3	.92	20	957,000	3	.11	7	6(100%)	10 (100%)
Georgia	5,200,000	6	1.02	17	0		0		0 (0%)	8 (80%)
Hawaii	1,877,000	24	2.08	8	52,000[d]	15	.06	10	0 (0%)	2(100%)
Idaho	979,000	36	1.11	16	0		0		0 (0%)	3(100%)
Illinois	1,400,000	32	.13	39	0		0		0 (0%)	6(100%)
Indiana	280,000	42	.05	42	0		0		0 (0%)	7(100%)
Iowa	4,714,000	9	1.62	10	215,000	8	.07	9	1 (13%)	8(100%)
Kansas	1,590,000[c]	28	.68	25	0[f]		0		0 (0%)	3[f] (100%)
Kentucky	6,000,000	5	1.72	9	0		0		0 (0%)	15 (94%)
Louisiana	3,600,000	14	.90	21	12,000	16	.01	16	1(100%)	4(100%)
Maine	1,029,000	35	.94	19	219,000	7	.20	6	2[e] (100%)	5(100%)
Maryland	4,92[illegible]000	7	1.17	14	0		0		0 (0%)	5(100%)
Massachusetts	178,000	43	.03	44	0		0		0 (0%)	2 (66%)
Michigan	0		0		0		0		0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Minnesota	154,000	[illegible]	.04	43	0[f]		0		0 (0%)	6[f] (100%)
Mississippi	3,926,000	12	.39	36	0[f]		0		0 (0%)	8(100%)
Missouri	0		0		0		0		0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Montana	0		0		0		0		0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Nebraska	3,600,000	14	2.29	7	0		0		0 (0%)	9(100%)
Nevada	0		0		0		0		0 (0%)	0 (0%)
New Hampshire	3,047,000[c]	17	3.51	4	0		0		0 (0%)	5(100%)
New Jersey	4,111,000	11	.56	31	0[f]		0		0 (0%)	4(100%)
New Mexico	1,500,000	29	1.23	13	0		0		0 (0%)	3(100%)
New York	11,671,000	2	.66	26	300,000	6	.02	13	6 (46%)	10 (83%)
North Carolina	3,700,000	13	.66	26	0		0		0 (0%)	8 (89%)
North Dakota	2,000,000[c]	23	3.06	5	0		0		0 (0%)	4(100%)
Ohio	4,785,000	8	.45	35	0[f]		0		0 (0%)	12(100%)
Oklahoma	1,678,000	26	.59	30	0		0		0 (0%)	4(100%)
Oregon	1,744,000	25	.71	24	523,000	5	.21	5	2 (29%)	4 (80%)
Pennsylvania	6,450,000	4	.55	33	0		0		0 (0%)	8(100%)
Puerto Rico	2,500,000	19	.77[g]	23	150,000	11	.05[g]	11	1[e] (100%)	2(100%)
Rhode Island	800,000	38	.86	22	0		0		0 (0%)	1(100%)
South Carolina	16,250,000[c]	1	5.60	3	750,000[c]	4	.26	2	3[e] (100%)	8(100%)
South Dakota	1,591,000	27	2.31	6	157,000	10	.23	3	2[e] (100%)	8(100%)
Tennessee	2,330,000	21	.54	34	0		0		0 (0%)	6(100%)
Texas	1,300,000	34	.10	40	0		0		0 (0%)	6 (60%)
Utah	1,490,000	31	1.13	15	0		0		0 (0%)	1 (50%)
Vermont	700,000	39	1.43	11	0		0		0 (0%)	4(100%)
Virginia	3,1[illegible]6,000	16	.61	29	0		0		0 (0%)	7(100%)
Virgin Islands	555,000	40	5.84[g]	2	0		0		0 (0%)	1(100%)
Washington	0		0		0		0		0 (0%)	0 (0%)
West Virginia	2,500,000	19	1.34	12	200,000	9	.11	7	1[e] (100%)	2 (66%)
Wisconsin	4,557,000	10	.97	18	1,034,000	2	.22	4	2[e] (40%)	6 (75%)
Wyoming	10,000	45	.02	46	0		0		0 (0%)	0 (0%)
TOTALS	$135,244,000		.61[h]		$6,417,000		.03[h]		54 (26%)	251 (87%)

[a] Population figures from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 642, December 1979. Population figures are for July 1978.

[b] CPB-qualified stations. Does not include repeater or associated stations.

[c] Includes special capital appropriations.

[d] Matching grant to community group in process of establishing a public radio station.

[e] Does not include non-CPB-qualified stations that receive direct state support.

[f] State funds stations located in adjacent states.

[g] Based on population figures estimated for 1976.

[h] This represents the total state appropriations divided by the total population of the United States.

[i] These states have made significant financial contributions or commitments to public radio after FY 1979, the period covered by this chart.

Allocation of operational assistance. The allocation of funds to stations not licensed to the state takes a variety of forms. In Virginia (for television), California, New York (for radio), and Florida, the total number of funds available for station assistance grants is divided equally among all the eligible stations. This method of allocating funds avoids any political competition among stations for dollars, and it makes possible long-range financial planning by the stations. However, this method does not provide incentives for local fundraising, nor does it reflect the differences in the audiences served or the amount of services provided by stations of different sizes. Because of this, some states, notably Minnesota, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, have evolved a disbursement formula for station assistance grants that reflect a station's local fundraising efforts, the size of the community a station serves, the amount of production a station does, the cost of operation of a station, or the size of a station's budget. In New York, public television stations receive a base grant of $350,000, plus a match of one dollar from the state for every dollar of private donation received up to $10,000, and one state dollar for every two contributed by a municipality. In Minnesota, public television stations receive block grants of $40,000 per station and matching grants based on non-state income. The Minnesota public radio stations receive only matching grants. The matching grant funds are allocated on a dollar-for-dollar basis until the total amount appropriated by the state for this purpose has been distributed equally among eligible applicants. This formula provides proportionately more funds to stations with smaller budgets, particularly if the total state appropriation is low, and it provides absolutely more funds to stations with larger budgets.

Minnesota is one of a few states, along with California and Alaska, that provides funds to radio stations not licensed to the state and not CPB-qualified. Eligibility criteria for Minnesota state funds to public radio stations resemble those for CPB-qualification but are less rigorous (see footnote 2). For example, where CPB requires a full-time professional staff of five, Minnesota requires a staff of two, and where CPB in FY 1980 required a minimum nonfederal budget of $90,000, Minnesota required a local, non-tax-supported budget of $50,000. Built into Minnesota's eligibility criteria are requirements for station growth and development, e.g., stations accepting state funds must be on the air a minimum of 12 hours per day the first year of funding, 15 per day the following year, and 18 hours per day thereafter. California currently funds one non-CPB-qualified public radio station. California's eligibility criteria incorporate CPB's criteria, but stations that are very close to CPB qualification are also included.

Alaska uses a three-tiered grant allocation system. At the first level, stations are eligible for support for basic minimum service, defined as operation of a public radio station 16 hours per day or a public television station 12 hours per day. Those grants are calculated by adding the similar costs that stations throughout the state encounter, such as expenditures for electricity and production materials, adjusted for the cost of living in each station's community of service. At the second level, stations can receive additional support for the provision of non-entertainment (i.e., news and public affairs) services. Finally, a station may receive the highest level of support if it produces programs for statewide use.

Several states provide funds to public television by purchasing air time for instructional television programs. Some states provide these funds to local school districts, which contract with local stations for air time. Other states calculate "station rates," or cost of operation per hour, by dividing the station's total operating budget by the number of hours on the air. The state then multiplies this cost per hour by the number of hours of instructional programs aired, giving the amount of the state subsidy. Virginia has developed a novel approach to reimbursing public television stations for production of instructional television: the state government, rather than local school districts, contracts with stations for production of programs. Those contracts include support for station overhead and growth.

In some states the individual station grants differ in amount due to the history of state support of public broadcasting. Some stations were able to win more support from the legislature during that initial funding process. Subsequent increases in state support are divided equally but are added to the differing base grants.

Allocation of capital support. In addition to providing funds for operational assistance to stations not licensed to the state, some state governments provide capital support. This support is in the form of grants to existing stations for replacing or improving obsolete equipment, and grants to organizations or institutions for establishing public broadcasting stations. Capital funding by state governments for replacing equipment occurs throughout the country mostly on an *ad hoc* basis. Those states with state-licensed stations and established operational funding of stations generally are more likely to provide this kind of capital support—for example, New York, Pennsylvania, and Florida. Several state governments, including North Dakota and Ohio, have built or helped build stations and then turned them over

to community corporations, private or state universities, or consortia of organizations.

Allocation of programming support. State governments also support public broadcasting by funding programming of statewide interest. Several states provide funds for live or taped-delayed coverage of their legislatures when in session. Some states support the production of public affairs programs on state government and statewide issues. A few states, notably Alaska and California, provide funds for operating a capital news bureau, run cooperatively by the state's public broadcasting stations. In California, the Association of California Public Radio Stations (ACPRS), a nonprofit corporation set up by the stations themselves, operates a news bureau partially funded by the state government through the California Public Broadcasting Commission.

Allocation of funds for interconnection support. Several states fund interconnection systems for non-state-owned stations. The state builds the system and, in two states, provides staff to operate the network. When the state provides grants to stations for operational support, an equal share of the cost of the interconnection services is counted by stations as part of their nonfederal income for matching purposes for grants from CPB.

Interconnection

Interconnection, the linking of stations usually through electronic means to transmit or share programs, serves two basic purposes at the state level. In those states that have centralized networks, interconnection allows the programs originating at the network center to be broadcast at stations having no local origination capacity. In states where the stations are locally controlled or programmed, decentralized interconnection allows for program trading and for simultaneous broadcast of programs of statewide significance. (Table 5 lists the states that have centralized and decentralized interconnection systems, as well as the states that have interconnections not owned by the state.)

Twenty-four states have centralized interconnection networks. Most of these states have state-owned, centralized public television networks. Seven states have centralized public radio networks. In Minnesota, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and North Dakota, the station interconnection is owned and operated by a community corporation licensee, which also owns the stations in the centralized network.

Ten states have interconnection for locally programmed stations not licensed to the state. Two

Table 5
State Interconnection Systems

Centralized State-Owned or Funded		Decentralized State-Owned or Funded		Non-State-Owned	
Radio	Television	Radio	Television	Radio	Television
Maine	Alabama	Florida	Florida	Minnesota	Connecticut
Oregon	Arkansas	Indiana	Idaho		Massachusetts
South Carolina	Georgia	New Mexico	Indiana		Minnesota
South Dakota	Hawaii	Utah	Michigan		North Dakota
West Virginia	Iowa		New Mexico		
Wisconsin	Kentucky		New York		
	Louisiana		Ohio		
	Maine		Pennsylvania		
	Maryland				
	Mississippi				
	Nebraska				
	New Hampshire				
	New Jersey				
	North Carolina				
	Oklahoma				
	Oregon				
	South Carolina				
	South Dakota				
	Tennessee				
	Utah*				
	Vermont				
	Wisconsin				

*The state university public television station has a translator system that extends the station's signal throughout much of the state.

developments among these states are important. In Ohio and Pennsylvania, a state commission operates a two-way, microwave television interconnection system in hub-and-wheel configurations. The network operations center is the hub to which stations—the spokes—are linked. The commission also operates tape delay and duplication facilities at the network center so that programs of statewide interest—provided either from a source (station) within the state or from a national distribution network such as NPR or PBS—can be delayed or duplicated to fit the needs of the individual stations. The second development in statewide interconnection is the recent construction of satellite uplinks in Florida, Michigan, and Indiana. Nationally, both the public radio and television systems are now interconnected by satellite. Each station has a receive terminal allowing it to obtain programs transmitted from the various regional uplinks scattered throughout the country. By building satellite uplinks, these state governments have linked all the public broadcasting stations within the state.

Statewide interconnection systems, regardless of whether they are used for simulcasting over centralized networks or for exchanging programs, use one or more of the following technologies: microwave, satellite, leased telephone lines ("long lines"), or off-air relay (i.e., the reception of the signal of one station by another and its rebroadcast). These facilities are either leased from local private companies or AT&T, or owned by the state government or other relevant entities.

Legislation and state statutes

Forty-eight states have legislation addressing public broadcasting. Most of that legislation authorizes the activities of the state agencies discussed above. In a few cases, legislation serves other purposes such as authorizing local school districts and other entities to contribute funds to local public television stations in order to secure instructional television services. Other state legislation exempts stations from certain state tax laws.

State public broadcasting statutes follow similar forms throughout the country. In those states that have agencies solely devoted to public broadcasting activity, the statute establishes the agency, delineates its governance (particularly if it has a governing board), and enumerates its powers and duties. In states where an agency with another mission is also responsible for public broadcasting activities (e.g., an education department), the relevant statutes simply add the broadcasting functions to the agency's other duties.

The actual provisions of state statutes already have been reviewed in the section addressing the functions of state agencies. Not mentioned in that section were the unusual powers of the Oklahoma and Kentucky Educational Television Authorities, which are authorized to issue bonds and are given powers of eminent domain (i.e., the power to confiscate private lands for public use with appropriate compensation provided to the owner). These powers relate to the original construction of the state-owned, centralized public television networks. Descriptions of the prohibitions or regulations placed on public broadcasting activities by state legislators follow in the next section on regulation.

A comprehensive compilation of state public broadcasting statutes can be found in Volume II of this handbook.

Regulation

All broadcast licensees, noncommercial as well as commercial, are required by the FCC to be responsible for the operation and programming of their stations. State government regulation of public broadcasting, therefore, takes two distinct forms: policies and procedures governing state licensees, and regulations applicable to stations not licensed to the state government but that receive state funds. No state governments regulate stations for which they neither hold the license nor fund.

Editorializing. Regulations applying to stations licensed to state governments often are mandated by statute—particularly in the case of editorializing and political programming. Nine states forbid stations licensed in the state from editorializing. Two states, Florida and New York, prohibit editorializing by any public broadcasting station that accepts state funds. Such editorializing restrictions currently duplicate federal law.

Section 399 of the Communications Act of 1934 prohibits all noncommercial licensees from endorsing or opposing political candidates or proposed legislation. At the time of the publication of this handbook, the League of Women Voters and the Pacifica Foundation are challenging the constitutionality of that prohibition [*League of Women Voters of California, et al v. FCC*, No. CV 79-1562-MML (PX) (C.D. Cal. 1980)]. It is unclear what the legal status of the state statutory bans on editorializing will be if the suit is successful.

It should be noted, however, that Section 501(c)(3) of the Federal Internal Revenue Code, which delineates the requirements an organiza-

tion must meet to secure tax-exempt status, also states that organizations that editorialize will lose that status. One state, Maine, has already addressed the issue of editorializing. Until 1970 the statute authorizing the operation of University of Maine's public broadcasting network had included a clause that prohibited the network from advocating or opposing any candidate for public office or any specific government program. The state government interpreted that clause to preclude broadcast news coverage of the June 1970 primary elections in Maine. The issue went to court and the Maine Supreme Court ruled in 1970 that the clause in the state statute violated the supremacy clause of the U.S. Constitution. The court said the operator of an educational television system (radio was not added to the University of Maine network until 1971) could not obey the rigid censoring requirements of the statute and at the same time satisfy the terms of its federal license to provide programs that are in the public interest.

Frequency allocation. In 12 states, legislation has been passed giving a state agency the power to control and supervise the allocation of all noncommercial radio and television frequencies assigned to their state by the FCC. Whether a state agency can legally exercise such power is under question in an action pending before the FCC. In this proceeding, the Mississippi Broadcasters Association (MBA), an organization of commercial broadcasters, has petitioned the FCC to deny the application of the Mississippi University for Women for a noncommercial radio license on the grounds that the college did not obtain prior approval of the Mississippi Authority for Educational Television (MAET)—the agency authorized by state statute to supervise allocations of frequencies for noncommercial use in the state. The MAET has opposed the action of the MBA arguing that such allocation is a matter of federal and not state jurisdiction. The FCC ruling in this matter may reflect upon the legality of the powers of other agencies like MAET to allocate frequencies for noncommercial use.

Other regulation of stations not licensed to the state. Several state governments regulate public broadcasting stations not licensed to the state by attaching conditions to the receipt of state money. In Alaska and New York, regulation of stations receiving state funds is not only indicated in state statutes but also in formally promulgated rules, i.e., similar to rules and regulations issued by independent federal regulatory agencies such as the FCC. In both of these states, the regulation of public broadcasting stations receiving state funds is extensive.

The Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission (APBC) requires that stations receiving APBC funds include an agent of the APBC as an *ex officio* member on their governing boards, that the governing boards not include any employee of the stations, and that the managers and engineers of such stations be chosen from a list approved by the APBC. In addition, stations receiving state funds must provide information to the APBC on station objectives, proposed programs, personnel, budget, and station operation and performance.

In New York, stations receiving funds through the Bureau of Mass Communications of the State Education Department are prohibited from editorializing. The Education Department has the power to revoke, amend, or suspend the charter, or the articles of incorporation, of a licensee organization, approve the appointment of a member of the governing board of a station during the first five years of a station's operation (or during later years if violations of state laws or regulations are found), and remove any member of a governing board or employee of a station after a hearing for misconduct, neglect of duty, or incapacity. Stations also must submit extensive financial, operational, and programming reports.

State studies and plans

Over the past 20 years, almost all states at some point have issued a study of, or a plan for, the development of public broadcasting in their respective states. These plans and studies have been conducted by state agencies, specially created state organizations, or nonprofit organizations of community leaders, educators, and public broadcasters.

State-level planning in public broadcasting takes on a wide variety of forms because plans must respond to the local political and economic environment, and to the history of relevant activity in the state. Planning has ranged from engineering and policy considerations for the extension of public broadcasting coverage to all parts of a state, to the goals and objectives of a state-owned, centralized public television network.

Recent impetus for state-level planning in public broadcasting and telecommunications has been the availability of funds for that purpose from NTIA. The trend among nonprofit organizations to engage in formal, long-range planning also has spurred state-level planning. The greatest incentive for such planning, however, appears to

be the development of rationales for state support of public broadcasting. State appropriations for such planning activities often precede actual long-term financial support. However, such appropriations for planning sometimes are substitutions for significant commitments of support.

State associations

Several states have statewide organizations of public broadcasting stations. These organizations foster cooperation and information sharing among stations, represent the interests of their member stations before relevant state agencies and the public, and sometimes coproduce, sponsor, or manage programs of statewide interest—particularly coverage of state legislative and governmental affairs.

There are 21 state associations of public broadcasting stations. Of those, ten are public radio station associations, six are public television station associations, and five are for both radio and television stations (see Table 6 below).

Table 6
State Associations

Public radio associations	Public television associations	Combined radio and television associations
Alaska	California	Colorado
California	Indiana	Florida
Iowa	Minnesota	Illinois
Kansas	New York	Michigan
Minnesota	Ohio	Washington
Missourr	Utah	
Ohio		
Oregon		
Utah		
Washington		

Trends and Observations

State governments are a well-established component of the public broadcasting system. Nearly every state government in the country plays some role in public broadcasting, and 45 states provide financial support. Indeed, direct appropriations from state legislatures formed the single largest source of nonfederal funds for the public broadcasting system as a whole in FY 1979. What are the trends and prospects for the future?

Financial support of public radio by state governments is increasing in amount and frequency and is likely to continue to do so. Many more state governments currently fund or operate public television stations than public radio stations. This is in part a reflection of the differences between the public radio and public television systems. State governments are the licensees of 133 television stations (mostly centralized public television networks) but of only nine CPB-qualified radio stations. The public television system has been in existence longer, and it has been pursuing state support longer. As the number, sophistication, and recognition of public radio stations grow, state governments likely will find public radio a service worth subsidizing. Since 1979, five states—Minnesota, Ohio, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Kansas—have made commitments to public radio for the first time, in amounts totaling $815,000. Many states that had considered public broadcasting synonymous with public television now recognize the distinct role of public radio.

Another trend is reflected in the move by eight state governments that currently own and operate centralized public television networks to plan for or establish state-owned, centralized public radio networks. The most recent example is in Mississippi where in early 1980 the state legislature voted to allow the Mississippi Authority for Educational Television to establish and operate public radio stations, and appropriated $500,000 for that purpose. The development of state-owned, centralized public radio networks will bring a new set of institutional abilities and needs to the public radio system as a whole.

The recent interest in public *telecommunications*, rather than simply public *broadcasting*, has implications for state government involvement in public broadcasting. The use of the term telecommunications connotes that public broadcasting now has more options for the delivery of its programs and services, e.g., cable carriage, cassette or disc, FM subcarriers, and satellite interconnection. The term also connotes new noncommercial communications media, such as community access channels in a cable television system, or direct broadcast satellites. Finally, particularly at the state level, public telecommunications can refer to governmental communications systems that include consolidated state agency telephone systems, police radio, and teleconferencing. The net effect of these multiple uses of the term telecommunications, in some states, is that state governmental funding of public broadcasting—a cultural, educational, and informational service—is administered by agencies or officials whose expertise lies in technology and operations rather than in broadcast journalism or management.

Other trends to note: The interest of public radio and public television stations in working with state governments has increased significantly in the past few years. State governments tend to provide funds to stations not licensed to the state when they work together with other stations in the state to present a united and cooperative front to the legislatures. State legislatures also seem to respond to evidence of licensee and lay support

and to year-round local-level communications with state legislators.

Other factors contributing to decisions by state legislators to support public broadcasting are not quite so universal. It is often a matter of debate, for example, whether state university-licensed stations should receive additional state support. In Alaska, most of the stations receiving state funds are licensed to community corporations; the public radio and television stations licensed to the University of Alaska receive no state funds on the grounds that they are already state-funded. Their budgets, like those of most such stations, come from the general fund of the university (mostly state dollars) and not from the legislature. In New York as well, only stations licensed to community corporations receive state funds. However, in Minnesota, Florida, California, and Ohio, stations licensed to a variety of institutions, including non-state entities, are eligible for funds.

In contemplating the future of state support for public radio, it is important to look at the larger economic picture, including the imminent decrease in federal revenue sharing and the various initiatives to limit state and local government spending, e.g., Propositions 9 and 13 in California. Some believe that such trends will result automatically in less state revenue for public broadcasting. Others believe that the pressures on state governments to support traditional state services probably will decrease in the coming decade.[4] That is, since the schools and roads are already built, and the baby boom has ended, the relative needs for state funds may level off or decrease. These developments could mean that the potential for state support of public radio—if estimated solely according to the size of state budgets—would not decrease, as predicted, but would remain about the same as it is now. Note, however, that this is a projection of state trends nationally; the pressures on and the size of state government budgets vary dramatically from state to state. This information on state budgets implies that state funds will remain available for public broadcasting in the next few years. It also indicates that other factors such as the organization and efforts of the stations will help determine whether state funds are provided for public broadcasting.

This analysis underlines the critical nature of the initiatives of public broadcasters to unite and seek state support. The future of state support for public radio depends on continued and accelerated activities at the state level.

[4]Rudolph G. Penner, "The Future Growth of Government Budgets," *Contemporary Economic Problems*, William Fellner, ed. (Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1980).

State Descriptions

Alabama

History/background

In 1953 the Alabama Legislature created the first state educational television system in the country, the Alabama Educational Television Commission (AETC), at the initiative of the secondary education community. In order to get the support of several constituencies for the television network, six separate, institutionally based public television production centers were developed to feed the network. The network simulcasts all programming over its transmitters.

In 1970 the renewal of AETC's licenses for the nine television stations in its network and its application for a new station were challenged on the grounds that AETC's programming and employment practices were racially discriminatory. The FCC denied the renewal on the grounds that blacks, who constituted 30 percent of Alabama's population, were significantly underrepresented on the air, in production and in planning, and that AETC rejected most of the black-oriented programming available from National Educational Television. (This was the first time that the FCC denied a license renewal on the grounds that a licensee failed to serve a racial minority group.) Because AETC then made a positive effort to rectify its deficiencies, the FCC did allow AETC to reapply for the licenses and to operate the stations while new applications were being considered. The Alabama Citizens for Responsive Public Television, Inc., filed competing applications for three of AETC's licenses and permits. The Alabama Citizens dropped its competing application in 1979 after AETC agreed to make changes in operations and organization to ensure greater employment opportunities and programming for minorities. In 1980 the Alabama Legislature amended the AETC enabling legislation to conform with provisions in the agreement between AETC and the Alabama Citizens.

AETC has regulatory power over public radio, but it does not exercise that power at this time except as a licensee of WLRH-FM in Huntsville. AETC took over that license in 1977 when the then current licensee could no longer afford to operate the station.

In addition to WLRH-FM, there are three public radio stations, two licensed to state universities and one to a private university. These three stations do not receive state funds.

Agencies

Alabama Educational Television Commission
2101 Magnolia Avenue
Birmingham, Alabama 35205
(205) 328-8756
Edward Wegener, General Manager

The Alabama Educational Television Commission, an independent state agency, is the licensee and operator of a centralized nine-station public television network and one public radio station. There are no other public television stations in the state. Programming for AETC stations is produced at seven television production centers which are located and operated at various universities and school districts. One center is operated by AETC. The centers develop program proposals in response to needs ascertained by the network. The proposals are judged by a Program Advisory Board. The chosen proposals are produced by the respective center and broadcast over the AETC network. A portion of the CPB Community Service Grants received by the commission is allocated to the centers.

Note: Although the information in these state descriptions reflects FY 1979 data, the list of public radio stations for each state has been updated through summer 1980.

AETC assesses needs for public broadcasting and makes recommendations to the Alabama Legislature. The commission regulates public broadcasting entities, and stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs. AETC oversees instructional programming in conjunction with the Alabama State Education Department. Its nonbroadcast activities include satellite installations and arrangements, microwave systems and mass tape duplication. AETC is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The commission has five members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the state senate for five-year terms.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Alabama Educational Television Commission received a direct appropriation of $2,100,000 from the Alabama Legislature in FY 1979. The commission provided a total of about $370,000 to six institutionally based production centers, and $149,000 to its public radio station. AETC used the remainder of the funds on the operation of its stations and its production center.

Interconnection

AETC owns and operates a microwave and off-air relay system that connects its nine television stations. The public radio station is not included in the interconnection system.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 7, Section 16 of the Alabama Code (Act 81, 1953 Legislature) stands as the enabling legislation for the Alabama Educational Television Commission.

Pending Legislation: None

Regulation

The Alabama Educational Television Commission sets policy for its stations in its role as licensee. In addition, as the state agency involved with public broadcasting, AETC is charged with controlling and supervising the use of all noncommercial channels allocated by the FCC to Alabama. AETC has the power to designate the location of stations and to regulate the stations. The Alabama State Attorney General has judged that although the statute mentions only educational television, AETC has jurisdiction over radio as well.

Studies/plans

None

State associations

None

ALABAMA

Public radio stations: 4; public TV stations: 9
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $2.1 million

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Alabama Educational Television Commission (AETC)
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (9 PTV stations, 1 public radio station) • Support and encourage public broadcasting • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to the state legislature • Regulate public broadcasting entities • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Produce programming • Oversee instructional programming
GOVERNANCE	• 5-member commission • Appointed by governor, confirmed by senate • 5-year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $2,100,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $370,000 allocated to 6 institutionally based TV production centers; $149,000 allocated to AETC public radio station
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave and off-air relay • State-owned • Connects PTV stations
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent state agency • Mandated by Section 16, Chapter 7, Code of Alabama • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP

ALABAMA

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WBHM-FM	Birmingham	yes	no	University of Alabama	State university
WLRH-FM	Huntsville	yes	yes	Alabama Educational Television Commission	State authority
WHIL-FM	Mobile	yes	no	Spring Hill College	Private college/ university
WTSU-FM	Troy/Montgomery	yes	no	Troy State University	State university

*CPB-qualified stations

Alaska

History/background

In the late 1960s, the educational community in Alaska began to seek state support for public broadcasting. The dearth of communications services and the advent of satellite communications provided the impetus for state support of public broadcasting. In 1969 the governor appointed a temporary commission, and in 1970, the Alaska Legislature established the Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission, a statutory commission with enabling legislation written by the State Education Department. In 1976 the commission was changed to the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission (APBC), reflecting a nationwide trend towards a change in mission from educational to public broadcasting.

The unique communications needs of Alaska have shaped the development of public broadcasting in that state. Frequency assignment varies from the norm because the lower portion of the FM band is reserved for military and Federal Aviation Administration use. The state is the largest in the union, the terrain is exceptionally mountainous, and much of its population lives in rural areas. Proximity to the Arctic Circle, interference from the aurora borealis, and distance from the rest of the country hinder communications.

Six CPB-qualified radio stations receive direct state support; one station licensed to a state university does not. Five other noncommercial radio stations receive direct state support.

Because of these factors, several unusual situations have arisen. KYUK-TV in Bethel is the only noncommercial station in the U.S. allowed to offer commercial programs with advertisements. The commission operates 50 "mini-TV" stations in rural areas, which it feeds via satellite with a mixture of instructional, general interest, public, and commercial programming. The latter programming is obtained from commercial broadcasters, tape-delayed, and sent via satellite to the commission headquarters where it is then fed to the mini-TV stations. The commission also provides a live programming feed from Los Angeles to the mini-TV stations and to commercial TV stations. The commission has the authority to provide commission-funded public affairs programming to commercial broadcasters free of charge. Several of the public radio stations in the state are the only broadcast stations in their community, and in some cases they are the only form of electronic communication whatsoever.

Agencies

Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission
400 Gambell Street, Suite 302
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 272-9418
Michael F. Porcaro, Executive Director

The Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission financially supports and encourages public broadcasting and coordinates its growth and development. APBC assesses the needs of public broadcasting to make recommendations to the Alaska Legislature. It regulates public broadcasting and stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs. As noted above, the commission operates a satellite-to-translator ("mini-TV") system in the Alaskan bush, and it is the designated educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

APBC has nine members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Alaska Legislature for five-year terms. APBC receives administrative support and oversight from the Alaska Department of Education. However, APBC policy and budget is determined by the legislature and not the Department of Education.

Instructional Television
Alaska Department of Education
Pouch F
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-2884
Jennifer Wilke, Coordinator

The Instructional Television Office of the Alaska Department of Education reviews and acquires, in conjunction with local school districts, instructional television programs to be fed to the state-operated, satellite-to-translator television system. This office also provides related auxilliary support services.

The Instructional Television Office is part of the Planning and Research Office, which reports to the commissioner of the Alaska Department of Education. The Department of Education is governed by a nine-member board appointed by the governor for five-year terms.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission received a direct appropriation of $2,808,700 from the Alaska Legislature in FY 1979. APBC holds $488,200 for administrative purposes and distributes $1,516,600 to public radio stations and the Alaska Public Radio Network, and another $803,900 to public television stations. Mini-TV is supported through separate legislative funding as a demonstration project.

The commission has a three-tiered disbursement formula for station assistance:

Level I—Basic Minimum Service (BMS) Budget. The level of funding required to operate a PTV station 12 hours per day and a public radio station 16 hours per day for one year. Basic Minimum Service is defined by the similar, as opposed to differing, costs that stations encounter. The BMS budget is calculated by adding fixed-station costs, cost-of-living adjustments, and electricity costs.

Level II—Ascertainment Utility Budget. The level of funding above BMS which will provide non-entertainment service useful to the general public based on ascertained needs of the community.

Level III—Expanded Budget. The level of funding which permits full-time operation and programming for statewide use.

ALASKA

Public radio stations: 7; public TV stations: 4
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $2.8 million

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission (APBC)	Instructional Television
PURPOSE	• Financially support and encourage public broadcasting • Coordinate growth and development of public broadcasting • Assess the needs of public broadcasting and make recommendations to Alaska Legislature • Regulate public broadcasting • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Contract for production of programming • Oversee instructional broadcasting	• Review and approve instructional television programming for broadcast via satellite-to-translator system • Provide related support services • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs
GOVERNANCE	• 9 members • Appointed by governor, confirmed by legislature • 5-year terms	• Part of Planning and Research Office within Office of Commissioner of Education of Alaskan Department of Education • Department of Education governed by 9-member board, appointed by governor, 5-year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $2,808,700 • Source: state legislative appropriation • Allocation: $488,200 held for administration, $1,516,600 for public radio, $803,900 for public television	• Amount: $80,000 • Source: Department of Education budget • Allocation: Does not make grants
INTERCONNECTION	• Telephone line and satellite for public radio • Funded by APBC, operated by Alaskan Public Radio Network • Satellite-to-translator system for bush communities	• Satellite-to-translator system for bush communities
LEGAL STATUS	• Part of Department of Education for administrative purposes • Mandated by Chapter 58, Section 14, of Alaska Statute • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes	• Part of state education department • Not statutorily mandated

No station is currently funded at Level III. Once a station qualifies for a given level, its state assistance can increase only six percent yearly unless it changes levels.

The stations licensed to the state university are not eligible for APBC funds.

The Instructional Television Office of the Department of Education had a budget of approximately $80,000 in FY 1979.

Interconnection

The Alaska Public Radio Network, with support from the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission, operates telephone-line and satellite interconnection of the public radio stations in the state. APBC operates a satellite interconnection system for its mini-TV transmitter system.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 58, Section 14, stands as the enabling legislation for the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission adopts regulations governing the eligibility of public broadcasting stations for its financial support and other requirements relating to that support. APBC regulates the composition of the governing boards of stations receiving APBC funds. Such boards must include an agent of APBC as an *ex officio* member. An employee of a station cannot be a member. Stations receiving funds from APBC must provide a statement of objectives, a schedule of proposed programs, personnel information, a proposed budget, and an annual report detailing the station's operations and performance. Such stations must also agree to select a manager and an engineer from a list approved by APBC, and provide free transmission of instructional programs provided by local public schools (when requested) for not less than one hour daily. Stations usually can receive no more than 1/12 of their state support per month.

By statute, APBC has the power to review and approve all applications for federal, state, and private funding if the applications involve educational broadcasting. In addition, APBC has, according to statute, "final authority over broadcasting programming policy."

Studies/plans

The Governor's Office, Division of Policy Development and Planning, received a $100,000 PTFP grant from NTIA in FY 1979 to develop a comprehensive state plan for public telecommunications.

State associations

Alaska Public Radio Network
1549 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99507
(907) 272-8925

There is no state public television association.

ALASKA

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
CPB-Qualified					
KSKA-FM	Anchorage	yes	yes	Aurora Community Broadcasting, Inc.	Community corporation
KYUK-AM	Bethel	yes	yes	Bethel Broadcasting Inc.	Community corporation
KDLG-AM	Dillingham	yes	yes	Dillingham City School District	School district
KUAC-FM	Fairbanks	yes	no	University of Alaska	State university
KTOO-FM	Juneau	yes	yes	Capital Community Broadcasting, Inc.	Community corporation
KMXT-FM	Kodiak	yes	yes	Kodiak Public Broadcasting Corporation	Community corporation
KOTZ-AM	Kotzebue	yes	yes	Kotzebue Broadcasting, Inc.	Community corporation
Other Noncommercial Educational Radio Stations Receiving State Funds					
KBRW-AM	Barrow	no	yes	Silak-Kuagrik Communications, Inc.	Community corporation
KRBD-FM	Ketchikan	no	yes	Rainbird Community Broadcasting Corporation	Community corporation
KFSK-FM	Petersburg	no	yes	Narrows Broadcasting Corporation	Community corporation
KSTK-FM	Wrangell	no	yes	Wrangell Radio Group	Community corporation
KHNS-FM	Homer	no	yes	Lynn Canal Broadcasting	Community corporation

*CPB-qualified stations

Arizona

History/background

There has been no direct state government involvement in public broadcasting in Arizona. The Arizona Board of Regents is licensee of two PTV stations, two CPB-qualified radio stations, and one campus radio station. In addition, two CPB-qualified radio stations are licensed to state-supported community colleges but have no administrative connection to the Board of Regents or each other. All the stations are operated independently at their respective institutions.

Agencies

Arizona Board of Regents
1535 West Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
(602) 626-5805

The Arizona Board of kegents is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes. However, it does not perform direct statewide functions for public broadcasting.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Arizona Legislature provides no direct funding to public broadcasting entities. It provides indirect support through state university budgets.

Interconnection

None

Legislature and state statutes

Citation: None
Pending legislation: None

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

None

State associations

None

ARIZONA

Public radio stations: 4; public TV stations: 2
State appropriations for public broadcasting: 0

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Arizona Board of Regents
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate campus-based public broadcasting entities (2 public radio stations, 1 campus radio station, 2 PTV stations) • No state-level activity in public broadcasting
GOVERNANCE	• 8-member Board of Regents • Appointed by governor, confirmed by senate, 2 ex-officio • 8-year terms
FUNDING	• No direct appropriations for public broadcasting by state legislature.
INTERCONNECTION	• None
LEGAL STATUS	• Board of Regents • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
KMCR-FM	Phoenix	yes	no	Maricopa County Junior College District	State community college
KLAT-AM	Tucson	yes	no	University of Arizona Board of Regents	State university
KUAT-FM	Tucson	yes	no	University of Arizona Board of Regents	State university
KAWC-AM	Yuma	yes	no	Arizona Western College	State community college

*CPB-qualified stations.

Arkansas

History/background

State involvement in public broadcasting began in 1959 when the Arkansas General Assembly provided funds for studying the feasibility of educational television. In 1961 the assembly appropriated additional funds for this purpose and passed enabling legislation for the Arkansas Educational Television Commission. Initial backing for ETV came from the higher education community. The first public television station went on the air in 1966. In 1968 as part of a reorganization of state government initiated by the governor, the commission changed from an independent agency to a quasi-independent agency administered within the Department of Education.

In 1979 a bill was introduced authorizing the Arkansas ETV Commission to establish a statewide public radio network, leaving the existing public radio station licensed to the University of Arkansas. Strong opposition by the Arkansas Broadcasters Association defeated the bill.

Agencies

Arkansas Educational Television Commission
350 South Donaghey
Conway, Arkansas 72032
(501) 329-3887 or 375-2431
Lee Reaves, Executive Director
A. Price Broughton III, Assistant Director

The Arkansas ETV Commission is the licensee and operator of a five-station centralized public television network, with one production facility located in Conway.

In addition to operating the network, the commission assesses the needs of public broadcasting and makes recommendations to the state legislature, stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs, and oversees instructional television broadcasting. The commission is the designated state educational television agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The Arkansas ETV Commission receives administrative support and oversight from the Arkansas Department of Education. The commission has eight members appointed by the governor, confirmed by the state senate for eight-year renewable terms.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Arkansas ETV Commission received a direct appropriation of $1,400,000 from the Arkansas General Assembly in FY 1979. The commission raised $104,000 through public fundraising during that year. In addition to this revenue, it receives occasional contracts for production from other state agencies. The commission uses the funds to operate its ETV network and does not make grants.

Interconnection

The Arkansas Commission owns and operates a microwave system that interconnects its five public television stations.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Sections 80-3901 through 80-3908 of the Arkansas Code, Act 198 of the 1961 General Acts of Arkansas, stand as the enabling statute for the Arkansas ETV Commission.

Pending legislation: Another attempt to insert authorizing language for a public radio network in the Arkansas Commission statute may be made in 1981.

Regulation

The commission sets policy for its five stations in its role as licensee. It has statutory power to control and supervise educational broadcast channel assignments but does not view that power as grounds for regulation of stations licensed to other entities.

Studies/plans

In 1976 an engineering study was prepared by Jansky and Bailey for the Arkansas Commission examining the feasibility and cost of establishing an FM public radio network using the sites of ETV transmitters.

State associations

None

ARKANSAS

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
KASU-FM	Jonesboro	yes	no	Arkansas State University	State university

*CPB-qualified stations

ARKANSAS

Public radio stations: 1; public TV stations: 5
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $1.4 million

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Arkansas Educational Television Commission
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (5 PTV stations) • Support and encourage public broadcasting • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to the state legislature • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Produce programming • Oversee instruction programming
GOVERNANCE	• 8-member board, one from each congressional district • Appointed by governor, confirmed by state senate • 8-year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $1,400,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: does not make grants
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave • State-owned • Interconnects 5 Arkansas ETV Commission public television stations
LEGAL STATUS	• Quasi-independent agency, located within Arkansas Department of Education • Mandated by Sections 80-3901-80-3098 of the Arkansas Code (Act 198 of 1961 General Acts of Arkansas) • Designated state educational television agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

California

History/background

Efforts to secure state support for public broadcasting in California have been going on for over 25 years. Since 1953, when the first study recommended establishing educational television in California, over 50 different bills have been introduced. In 1963, the governor established a five-member Television Advisory Committee (TAC) to plan an educational television system. Although a technical plan was developed (which included satellite distribution), strong opposition from the next governor prevented the authorization bill from reaching the floor of the legislature. For the next eight years, the governor was instrumental in blocking all attempts at state support of public broadcasting. The only funding legislation adopted and signed by the governor was the Farr-Quimby Act (1963), which began reimbursements to local school districts for instructional television.

In the early 1970s, the state's public television stations organized the Association of California Public Television Stations (ACPTS) in an attempt to promote legislative support for public television. The state's public radio stations followed suit with the Association of California Public Radio Stations (ACPRS) to guarantee a voice for public radio.

In 1973 the State Assembly Office of Research began investigating options for state involvement in public broadcasting. Spurred by that interest, public broadcasters worked on various drafts of a bill to establish a public broadcasting commission. Questions addressed included the allocation of funds directed to radio and television; the role of the public television, instructional television, and public radio communities in commission decision-making; and the composition of the commission. A bill was passed in 1975 creating the California Public Broadcasting Commission (CPBC), along with a small appropriation. A lobbying firm and a new statewide citizens group—Californians for Public Broadcasting—were helpful in securing passage of the bill.

Currently, 19 CPB-qualified public radio stations and one additional noncommercial radio station receive state support. Thirteen PTV stations receive state support.

In 1978 the state government considered establishing a statewide satellite interconnection system, which would have had among its functions interconnection of the public broadcasting stations. Proposition 13 and disagreements between the CPBC and the public broadcasters over control of the interconnection prevented the satellite proposal's implementation. Later that year, the

CPBC studied alternatives for interconnecting the public broadcasting stations in the state. No interconnection has been set up due to lack of CPBC funds.

Also in 1978, a bill was introduced in the legislature to divert one percent of the state sales tax on audio and video equipment to support public broadcasting. However, the bill was withdrawn due to lack of support.

Agencies

California Public Broadcasting Commission
921-11th Street, Suite 1200
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 322-3727
Joel Kugelmass, Executive Director

The California Public Broadcasting Commission, an independent state agency, funds public broadcasting, assesses its needs, and makes recommendations to the California Legislature. CPBC also acts to stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs, oversees instructional broadcasting, and is responsible for evaluating the effects of statewide deregulation of cable television subscription rates. CPBC is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The CPBC has 11 members. The governor appoints five members, one of whom must be a commercial broadcaster, for five-year terms. The speaker of the California Assembly appoints two members for four-year terms. The California Senate Committee on Rules appoints two members for four-year terms. The superintendent of public instruction and the director of the post-secondary education commission serve *ex officio*. No more than six members can be from the same political party.

The CPBC has three statutorily mandated advisory committees: the Instructional Broadcast Advisory Committee, the Radio Advisory Committee, and the Television Advisory Committee.

Educational Technology Unit
State Department of Education
721 Capitol Mall, Third Floor
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 445-5065
Bonnie B. Oliver, Manager

The Educational Technology Unit of the California State Department of Education oversees instructional television and computer-assisted instruction. The unit stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities, assesses needs for public broadcasting, and makes recommendations to the California Legislature. This agency currently has no involvement in public radio.

The head of the Educational Technology Unit reports to the assistant superintendent for Curriculum and Support Services Division, who is responsible to the deputy superintendent of programs. The California Department of Education is governed by an elected superintendent and a 13-member, governor-appointed board.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The California Public Broadcasting Commission received an appropriation of $672,748 from the California Legislature in FY 1979. Of that amount, $492,300 was granted to public broadcasting entities, and $180,448 was used for administrative expenses. The statute requires that the grant money be divided into a "radio account," a "television account," and a "discretionary account," with no less than 70 percent of the grant money being allocated to public television and no less than 15 percent to public radio. In FY 1979 the split was approximately 75/25. Public radio received $122,000, and public television received $368,000. Within the radio account, a bloc grant was allocated to the Association of California Public Radio Stations for support of statewide programming through the Sacramento News Bureau; matching grants with the California Council on Public Policy were provided to some stations and producers; emergency funding was provided to one station; and basic aid grants were provided to all CPBC-qualified stations. The total basic aid grant pool for radio was $30,769. Each qualified station received $2,051.

Any CPB-qualified radio station is statutorily CPBC-qualified. Those stations that are not CPB-qualified but meet the following criteria can be CPBC-qualified:

- have adequate facilities to transmit an acceptable signal to an appreciable segment of the public;
- have access to sufficient funds to cover operating, program, and personnel needs;
- have a staff of sufficient size and professional ability to provide a competent service;
- maintain an operating schedule of sufficient length and regularity to constitute a reliable and significant service;
- assure in the program schedule a substantial amount of programming of consistently good quality, devoted to educational, informational, and cultural needs of the audience; and
- be substantially engaged in broadcasting to the public rather than to religious, in-school, or other special classes of listeners, or serving as a

CALIFORNIA

Public radio stations: 19; public TV stations: 13
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $1,491,748

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	California Public Broadcasting Commission (CPBC)	Educational Technology Unit
PURPOSE	• Financially support and encourage public broadcasting • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to the state legislature • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Oversee instructional broadcasting	• Fund instructional television • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Support and encourage public broadcasting • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to the state legislature
GOVERNANCE	• 11-member board, 4- and 5-year terms, appointed by governor and legislature, with 2 statutorily designated positions. • Radio Advisory Committee • Television Advisory Committee • Instructional Broadcast Advisory Committee	• Reports to assistant superintendent for Curriculum and Support Services Division, associate superintendent, deputy superintendent of programs, state superintendent of education (elected) and Board of Education (appointed by governor)
FUNDING	• Amount: $672,748 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $490,000 granted to public broadcasting entities, $122,000 to public radio, and $368,000 to public television. Each qualified radio station received $2,051 and each television station $7,692	• Amount: $2,000,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature and foundations. • Allocation: $.50 per student per ADA to school districts for broadcast of ITV on matching basis. Total $821,000 to PTV stations for these services.
INTERCONNECTION	• CPBC is empowered to establish interconnection, but none has been implemented.	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent state agency • Mandated by California Government Code 8800-8854, Article 10 • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes	• Part of California Department of Education • Mandated under California Education Code Title V, Sections 41920 and 51870-51876, and Administrative Code, Title V, Sections 19500-19506

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
CPB-Qualified					
KPFA-FM	Berkeley	no	yes	Pacifica Foundation	Community corporation
KVPR-FM	Fresno	yes	yes	White Ash Broadcasting, Inc.	Community corporation
KLON-FM	Long Beach	yes	yes	Long Beach Board of Education	School district
KPFK-FM	Los Angeles	no	yes	Pacifica Foundation	Community corporation
KUSC-FM	Los Angeles	yes	yes	University of Southern California	State university
KSBR-FM	Mission Viejo	yes	yes	Saddleback Community College District	Community college
KCSN-FM	Northridge	yes	yes	California State University at Northridge	State university
KPCC-FM	Pasadena	yes	yes	Pasadena Community College District	Community college
KXPR-FM	Sacramento	yes	yes	California State University at Sacramento	State university
KCRW-FM	Santa Monica	yes	yes	Santa Monica Community College District	Community college
KBBF-FM	Santa Rosa	yes	yes	Bilingual Broadcasting Foundation, Inc.	Community corporation
KVCR-FM	San Bernadino	yes	yes	San Bernadino Community College District	Community college
KPBS-FM	San Diego	yes	yes	San Diego State University	State university
KQED-FM	San Francisco	yes	yes	KQED, Inc.	Community corporation
KALW-FM	San Francisco	yes	yes	San Francisco Unified School District	School district
KCBX-FM	San Luis Obispo	yes	yes	Community Broadcasting, Inc.	Community corporation
KCSM-FM	San Mateo	yes	yes	San Mateo County Community College District	Community college
KUOP-FM	Stockton	yes	yes	University of the Pacific	Private college/university
KCPB-FM	Thousand Oaks	yes	yes	KCPB, Inc.	Community corporation
Other Noncommercial Radio Stations Receiving State Funds					
KPOO-FM	San Francisco	no	yes	Poor People's Radio, Inc.	Community corporation

*CPB-qualified stations

facility for training students in broadcasting or other limited purposes.

In addition, new applicants in areas already served by a CPBC-qualified station must propose a substantially different program service from that offered by the existing CPBC-qualified station(s) in the area, and they must clearly identify the varying needs and interests of the audience to be served.

Support for public television is provided in a similar fashion. California public television received a total of $368,000 in FY 1979, used for support of the Capitol News Bureau (analogous to the public radio Sacramento News Bureau), program matching grants with the California Council on Humanities in Public Policy; and basic aid grants for public television stations totalling $92,306. Each public television station received $7,692.

The Educational Technology Unit of the California State Department of Education receives $2,000,000 from the state legislature and private foundations. The unit provides $821,000 to public television stations through contracts between school districts and regional organizations on a matching basis. The unit does not provide funds for public radio.

Interconnection

The California Public Broadcasting Commission has the statutory power to establish a statewide interconnection of public television and radio. A study performed in 1978 outlined numerous alternative approaches to interconnection, but none has been implemented to date.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Article 10, Government Code 8800-8854 of California, authorizes the operation of the California Public Broadcasting Commission. Title V, Section 41920, 51870-51876 of the Education Code of California, and Title V, Sections 19500-19506 of the Administrative Code, stand as the authorizing legislation for the Educational Technology Unit of the California Department of Education. Assembly Bill 699 deregulates cable television and contains provisions for community service programming by cable TV systems.

Pending legislation: Introduction of a bill to broaden the mandate of the Educational Technology Unit to allow it to disburse funds for equipment, to engage in group buys of instructional programming, and to train teachers to use instructional television is being considered.

A bill to establish a dedicated sales tax on audio and video equipment as a source of state revenue for public broadcasting may be introduced in the next session.

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

The Television Advisory Committee of the State of California commissioned a study, *Educational Television in California,* in 1966. The Joint Committee on Telecommunications of the California State Legislature issued *Telecommunications in the Public Interest* in 1974. The California Public Broadcasting Commission issued *Alternatives for Interconnecting California's Public Radio and Television Stations* in 1978. The CPBC is currently preparing a long-range plan for public telecommunications in California.

State associations

Association of California Public Radio Stations (ACPRS)
c/o Jim Berland, President
KPFK-FM
3729 Cahuenga Boulevard, West
North Hollywood, California 91604
(213) 877-2711

Association of California Public Television Stations (ACPTS)
c/o Anthony Tiano
KQED
500 8th Street
San Francisco, California 94103
(415) 863-2476

Colorado

History/background

State government interest in the support and coordination of public broadcasting in Colorado has existed since the early 1960s. In 1962 an Educational Television Commission created by the Governor of Colorado prepared a plan for educational television. In 1964 the Association of Presidents of Institutions of Higher Learning in Colorado developed another plan. In 1967 the governor reestablished the ETV Commission, which prepared a status report of ETV in Colorado. The scope of the commission was subsequently broadened to include all telecommunications, and the commission proceeded to explore the feasibility of an integrated state telecommunications system. In 1969 the legislature established the State Division of Communications to coordinate statewide telecommunications. In 1970 the division hired a con-

sulting firm to prepare a study of educational telecommunications in the state. On the basis of that study, a comprehensive plan for a state-owned telecommunications system was proposed. The Colorado General Assembly did not approve the appropriations for the plan in 1972. In 1973 the General Assembly also rejected a plan for a statewide, two-way microwave system. In 1975 a bill to support public TV and radio was introduced but was not reported out of committee.

Later in 1975, in an effort to generate some success in their legislative endeavors, Colorado public broadcasting licensees formed the Colorado Committee on Public Broadcasting (CCPB).

CCPB achieved two goals: conditional one-year support of KUNC-FM in Greeley and support for the Rocky Mountain Corporation for Public Broadcasting, which operates a tape delay and network center for PTV stations in the region. The radio station needed state assistance because student funding ceased, and the station's qualification for CPB assistance was in jeopardy.

In 1978 the governor created the Governor's Commission on Public Broadcasting for one year. The commission wrote a proposal for an NTIA/PTFP grant to develop a five-year plan for Colorado public telecommunications and to recommend appropriate roles, functions, and responsibilities for the state government in public telecommunications. The grant was awarded to the Colorado Office of State Planning and Budgeting. Upon the expiration of the Governor's Commission of Public Broadcasting, a new commission was established, the Governor's Commission on Public Telecommunications.

There are currently four CPB-qualified public radio stations and three public television stations in the state.

Agencies

Governor's Commission on Public Telecommunications
Office of State Planning and Budgeting
102 State Capitol Building
Denver, Colorado 80203
(303) 839-3386
David L. Foote, Executive Director
Lee Powers, Assistant to the Executive Director
Char Belitz, Consultant

The Governor's Commission on Public Telecommunications is empowered to advise the Colorado Office of State Planning and Budgeting and the governor on the development of telecommunications policy to be embodied in a state telecommunications plan developed under an NTIA/PTFP grant. The Governor's Commission also advises the contractor hired for that plan. The Office of State Planning is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The Governor's Commission, established in March 1980, will expire at the end of 1981. The commission has 15 members appointed by the governor and reports to the governor through the executive director of state planning and budgeting.

Colorado Department of Education
523 State Office Building
Denver, Colorado 80203
(303) 839-2212
Calvin Frazier, Commissioner
Edwin Steinbrecher, Assistant Commissioner

The Colorado Department of Education, responsible for elementary and secondary education in the state, acts as the pass-through agency for grants made to public television stations for instructional television broadcasting. The education department is governed by school board members, elected by their local boards for six-year terms, and by a commissioner appointed by the governor.

Division of Communications
2452 West Second Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80223
(303) 839-2341
Runall G. Canady, Director

The Division of Communications of the Colorado Department of Administration functions as a conduit agency for grants made to the Rocky Mountain Corporation for Public Broadcasting by the Colorado General Assembly.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Colorado General Assembly appropriated $28,000 to the Rocky Mountain Corporation for Public Broadcasting through the Division of Communications in FY 1979. KUNC-FM, Greeley, received $60,000 in FY 1979 in emergency funding from the General Assembly. The station had been supported by student funding, but in 1976, the students voted to cease support. The legislature has provided funding since then on a year-by-year basis. The General Assembly provides one dollar per student served by instructional television to local school districts, which pass these funds to the local public television stations. The Denver public television station received $340,000, and the Pueblo station received $100,000 in FY 1979.

The Governor's Commission on Public Telecommunications is receiving $4,000 from the NTIA/PTFP grant to the Office of State Plan-

ning and Budgeting. In addition, the Office of State Planning provides in-kind staff support to the commission.

Interconnection

None

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Title 22, Article 50, Section 113.7 of the Public School Finance Act of 1973, authorizes funding of public television stations for instructional television broadcasts to schools.

Pending legislation: Legislation may be introduced upon the completion of the PTFP-funded study of Colorado public telecommunications.

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

The following studies have been issued concerning public broadcasting in Colorado:

Association of State-Supported Institutions of Higher Education in Colorado, *Television for Higher Education in Colorado*, December 1962.

ETV Task Force at Colorado State College, *Educational Television at Colorado State College*, April 19, 1963.

Colorado State University Task Committee on Educational Television, *Colorado State University Recommendations for Educational Television*, May 22, 1963.

Subcommittee on State Plan, *Outline: Proposed Development Plan for Educational Television in Higher Education for the State of Colorado*, January 1964.

The ETV Committee of the Association of State Institutions of Higher Education in Colorado, *Educational Television Report for the State of Colorado*, February 1964.

The ETV Committee, Association of State-Supported Institutions of Higher Education in Colorado, *Television for Higher Education in Colorado*, March 1, 1964.

ETV Committee, Association of State-Supported Institutions of Higher Education in Colorado, *Television for Higher Education in Colorado: A Five-Year Plan*, April 1, 1964.

The Colorado Commission on Educational Television, *A Progress Report to the Honorable John A. Love, Governor of the State of Colorado, on Educational Television in Colorado*, December 1967.

Industry/Education Advisory Council, *Supported Items for Educational TV and a Plan for a Statewide Educational Television Network*, November 1970.

Byron A. Johnson, Murray I. Rosenthal, and Warren E. Wade, *Educational Telecommunications for Colorado, Volume I—Summary of Findings and Recommendations*, March 1, 1971.

Telecommunications Action Committee Under the Direction of the Telecommunications Steering Committee, *Design and Implementation of a Colorado Educational Telecommunications System*, January 1973.

Action Committee, Colorado Educational Telecommunications Project, *Supplement to Design and Implementation of a Colorado Educational Telecommunications System*, March 1973.

Colorado Commission on Higher Education, *Educational Telecommunications: Response to the Legislative Council Committee*, October 1973.

William E. Hurt, KUNC-FM, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, *Public Radio in Colorado: A Descriptive Study with Recommendations for Future Growth and Development*, 1978.

Governor's Commission on Public Broadcasting, *First Report: Governor's Commission on Public Broadcasting, State of Colorado*, July 31, 1979.

Another study of public telecommunications in Colorado is underway, funded with a PTFP grant.

State associations

Colorado Committee on Public Broadcasting
c/o Donald K. Bain
Holmes, Roberts & Owen
1700 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80290
(303) 861-7000

This is an *ad hoc* organization of public broadcasting stations.

COLORADO

Public radio stations: 4; public TV stations: 3
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $468,000

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Governor's Commission on Public Telecommunications	Department of Education	Division of Communications
PURPOSE	• Advise state government in developing of telecommunications policy to be embodied in a state telecommunications plan	• State agency in charge of elementary and secondary education • Administers state support for instructional television broadcasts by public television stations	• Coordinate state government telecommunications • Act as a conduit for state funds for Rocky Mountain Corporation for Public Broadcasting
GOVERNANCE	• 15 members appointed by governor • Terms: duration of commission's existence, through 1981	• Five school board members chosen statewide from local boards • Members serve 6-year terms • Commissioner appointed by governor	• Division within Department of Administration
FUNDING	• Amount: $4,000 • Source: NTIA/PTFP grant • Allocation: from planning grant to commission for publishing and related expenses	• Amount: $440,000 • Source: state legislative appropriation • Allocation: $1.00 per student served per applicable school district passed through to PTV stations	• Amount: $28,000 • Source: state legislative appropriation • Allocation: granted to Rocky Mountain Corporation for Public Broadcasting
INTERCONNECTION	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Part of governor's office, • Nonstatutory • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes (Office of State Planning and Budget)	• State education department • Mandated by Title 22, Article 50, Section 113.7, Public School Financing Act of 1973 of the Colorado Revised Statutes	• Part of Department of Administration • Public broadcasting activity not statutorily mandated

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
KGNU-FM	Boulder	yes	no	Boulder Community Broadcasting, Inc.	Community corporation
KCFR-FM	Denver	yes	no	University of Denver	Private university/college
KCSU-FM	Fort Collins	yes	no	State Board of Agriculture	State university
KUNC-FM	Greeley	yes	yes	University of Northern Colorado	State university

*CPB-qualified stations

Connecticut

History/background

Connecticut state government involvement in public broadcasting began in the 1950s when the state department of education applied to the FCC for licenses for three educational TV stations. When the department chose not to establish the stations, in 1960, a private group organized a non-profit corporation, the Connecticut Educational Telecommunications Corporation (CETC), and promising to provide instructional programming, the group secured a license in 1962.

State funding of public broadcasting began in 1963 when the Connecticut General Assembly provided funds to CETC in the form of a flow-through grant via the education department. Since then the state has provided support to CETC on a year-by-year basis. The funding, however, is not statutorily mandated. The governor has designated CETC the state educational broadcasting agency for FCC and NTIA/PTFP purposes.

Agencies

Connecticut Educational Telecommunications Corporation (CETC)
24 Summit Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106
(203) 278-5310
Paul Taff, President and General Manager

The Connecticut Educational Telecommunications Corporation is the licensee and operator of a four-station, centralized public television system with several translators (two stations have local program origination capacity) and one public radio

station. CETC is a statewide community corporation licensee. Although the state provides funds to CETC, it is not a state agency. CETC stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs and oversees instructional television programming broadcast over its stations.

Listeners and viewers who contribute money to CETC become voting members. The membership elects 36 of the 39 members to CETC's Board of Trustees. Three members are chosen by incumbent CETC trustees. Trustees initially serve three-year terms. Some trustees are subsequently elected by the board to longer terms.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

CETC received a grant of $925,000 in FY 1979 from the Connecticut General Assembly via the state education department. The total budget of CETC is $3,500,000. Of this amount, $380,000 goes to CETC's public radio station.

Interconnection

CETC owns and operates a microwave interconnection for its four public television stations. No interconnect is required for its single radio station.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 403, Section 21-5a of the Connecticut General Statutes, exempts noncommercial educational broadcasting stations from state regulation of auctioneers.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The Connecticut Educational Telecommunications Corporation sets policy for its stations in its role as licensee.

Studies/plans

The Connecticut Educational Telecommunications Corporation has developed a five-year, long-range plan for its activities.

State associations

None

CONNECTICUT

Public radio stations: 1; public TV stations: 4
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $925,000

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Connecticut Educational Telecommunications Corporation (CETC)
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (1 public radio station, 4 PTV stations, TV translators) • Support and encourage public broadcasting • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Produce programming • Oversee instructional broadcasting
GOVERNANCE	• 39-member Board of Trustees • Elected by vote of members • Various-length terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $925,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature on a year-by-year basis • Allocation: does not make grants
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave • Owned by CETC • Connects 4 CETC PTV stations
LEGAL STATUS	• Statewide nonprofit corporation • Community corporation licensee • Not a state agency • Does not have statutory powers. Chapter 403, Section 21-5a, exempts noncommercial educational broadcasting stations from state regulation of auctioneers • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WPBH-FM	Hartford	yes	yes	Connecticut Educational Telecommunications Corporation	Community corporation

*CPB-qualified stations

Delaware

History/background

Delaware state government involvement in public broadcasting began in 1965 when the Delaware General Assembly created the Delaware Educational Television Board to establish, own, and operate a closed-circuit educational television system. In 1969 the Delaware Department of Education took over the operation of the system. The department ceased operation of the television system the following year citing lack of adequate use by school teachers of educational television, particularly in secondary education.

Although there is no CPB-qualified public radio or television station located in Delaware, in 1972 the Delaware General Assembly began providing annual grants to WHYY-TV, a public television station licensed in Wilmington, Delaware, and located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The FY 1980 grant totalled $125,000.

Agencies

None. There is also no designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The PTV station serving Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Wilmington, Delaware, received a grant of $125,000 in FY 1980 from the Delaware General Assembly. Although the station received annual grants from FY 1972-FY 1978, it received no such funds in FY 1979.

Interconnection

None

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Title 14, Sections 128-130, empowers the State Board of Education to establish, own, and operate an educational television system.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

None

State associations

Delaware Citizens Committee
Board of Trustees
P.O. Box 311
Ocean View, Delaware 19970
(302) 856-9541
Shelton J. Merrill, President

This citizens group is trying to establish public broadcasting stations in Delaware.

DELAWARE

Public radio stations: 0; public TV stations: 0
State appropriations for public broadcasting (FY 80): $125,000
(for station located in Philadelphia serving Wilmington)

District of Columbia

There is no funding, regulation, or any other form of involvement by the District of Columbia government in public broadcasting. The Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association, Inc., the licensee of WETA-FM/TV, is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Public radio stations: 3; public TV stations: 1
District appropriations for public broadcasting: 0

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WAMU-FM	Washington	yes	no	The American University	Private college/university
WETA-FM	Washington	yes	no	Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association, Inc.	Community corporation
WPFW-FM	Washington	no	no	Pacifica Foundation	Community corporation

*CPB-qualified stations

Florida

History/background

In the late 1950s, the Florida Educational Television Commission was created by the Florida Legislature. Conflicts of interest among commission members and pressure from commercial broadcasters to limit educational television in Florida to an instructional service hindered the commission's effectiveness. In 1967 the commission was abolished, and some of its functions were transferred to the education department.

Significant state government involvement with public broadcasting did not occur until 1974 when at the initiative of public television managers, the Florida Legislature appropriated money for public broadcasting stations in Florida. Early that year, the managers organized and began regular joint meetings of radio and television stations under the aegis of a public broadcasting consultant of the Florida Department of Education. The FY 1974 appropriation included a six-month grant of $10,000 to five public radio stations. Key to the passage of the legislation was the successful lobbying of the education and appropriations committees and the leadership in both houses. The stations agreed to divide the appropriations equally, thus avoiding divisive political battles. In 1975 the state education department was reorganized, and a separate office for public broadcasting was created. The first station assistance grants for a full year, called Florida Community Service Grants, began in 1975 with each CPB-qualified radio station receiving $20,000. Using funds from the education department and from the public radio stations, the Florida Public Radio Network was established in 1976, with the station managers serving as the Board of Directors. In that same year, the state attorney general ruled that public broadcasting stations were eligible for public educational capital outlay appropriations. This allowed allocation of funds for buildings for stations and later for construction of a radio and television satellite uplink. There are currently six CPB-qualified public radio stations and ten public television stations receiving state funds.

Much of the success of Florida public broadcasters in securing state funds can be attributed to the method by which stations decide on how much money to request. The stations first decide on the proportion of the station operating support grants —the Florida Community Service Grants—to be allocated to radio and to television. Currently the division is ten percent for radio and 90 percent for television. Each radio and each television station then receives an equal grant. By providing equal grants to stations, a concrete incentive is provided for station advocacy and cooperation. Prior agreement prevents the legislature from becoming the locus of political battles. Also important is the role of the public broadcasting administrator in the Department of Education. The administrator is an advocate for the public broadcasting stations before the legislature. The administrator and all the station managers are registered lobbyists.

The public broadcasters are considering seeking funds from the state legislature for additional programs. They also are developing a plan, for possible inclusion in the statute, for orderly growth of stations receiving state assistance. Issues to be addressed in the plan include the role of second services in major markets and likelihood of state funding for those services.

The public broadcasters have several different organizations in Florida:

- Florida Public Broadcasting Service, Inc.—a nonprofit corporation composed of representatives of all CPB-qualified radio and television stations.
- ETV Advisory Council—an advisory group for the state education department, mandated by statute.
- General Managers Meeting—the monthly meeting of managers of the CPB-qualified stations with the public broadcasting administrator of the education department.
- Florida Public Radio Network—statewide public radio programming produced under contract from the education department by WFSU-FM.
- Florida Public Broadcasting—statewide public television programming produced under contract from the state education department.
- Public Broadcasting—the office in the education department responsible for public broadcasting.

Agencies

Public Broadcasting
Department of Education
201 West Park Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(904) 488-0940
Eric Smith, Administrator

The public broadcasting administrator of the Florida Department of Education acts as an advocate for the public broadcasting community before the state legislature. The administrator helps the broadcasters decide on the allocation of the funds that the state provides, and he adminis-

ters those funds according to the formulas ultimately approved by the state legislature in the appropriation process. The public broadcasting administrator is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes. The administrator reports directly to the deputy commissioner for special programs and is separate from other activities in the department.

Instructional Radio and Television
Department of Education
201 West Park Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(904) 488-7101
Jack Binns, Administrator

The Instructional Radio and Television Office provides instructional programming to schools in Florida. The office arranges for group buys of programs, operates a tape duplication and dubbing center, and prepares teachers' guides for instructional programming. Programming obtained by the office includes broadcast and duplication rights and is distributed to noncommercial stations and to schools either through library-type circulation or through individual provision.

The Instructional Radio and Television Office reports directly to the deputy commissioner for special programs and is separate from the public broadcasting office.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Public Broadcasting Office of the Department of Education receives a direct appropriation from the state legislature. The proposed amount and allocation of that appropriation is developed by the public broadcasting administrator in consultation with the station managers. The proposal is then submitted to the state legislature. In this process, the division of funds between radio and television is first decided, and then all public radio stations and all public television stations receive equal, unrestricted station assistance grants. The legislature appropriated $7,998,631 in FY 1979, $13,114,966 for FY 1980, and $8,670,588 for FY 1981. The following table records how the funds were allocated for FY 1979, FY 1980 and FY 1981.

The Instructional Radio and Television Office in the Department of Education received a direct appropriation from the state legislature of $1,500,000 for FY 1979. Of that amount $569,000 was allocated for grants to local school districts on a matching basis for equipment purchases for instructional broadcasting. The remainder of the funds was used for operating the tape dubbing center, purchasing broadcast rights, and other administrative activity.

Florida Public Broadcasting—Allocation of State Funds

	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981
Statewide Programming[1]	$ 307,524	$ 327,335	$ 345,209
Radio	100,524	214,300	119,044
TV	207,000	113,035	226,165
FSCG	3,904,455	4,138,722	4,455,957
Radio	390,450	413,880	511,350
per station	65,075	68,980	73,050
TV	3,514,010	3,724,842	3,944,607
per station	390,445	413,870	438,289
Equipment Matching	482,472	600,000	600,000
Radio	46,962	354,741	Not Yet
TV	418,675[2]	228,104[2]	Determined
New Buildings	3,304,180	7,316,828	3,004,672
Radio	419,130[3]	1,881,158[3]	1,004,672[3]
TV	2,885,050[3]	5,435,670[3]	2,000,000[3]
Radio Satellite	0	200,000	0
Other	0	454,081[5]	222,750
Radio	0	0	36,000[6]
TV	0	454,081[5]	186,750[5]
Total	$ 7,998,631	$ 13,114,966	$ 1,670,588
Radio	$ 957,066[4]	$ 3,064,079	$ 1,635,066
TV	$ 7,024,735[4]	$ 9,955,732[4]	$ 6,357,522[4]

[1]Membership in regional public broadcasting organizations and group buys of programs
[2]All state funds not matched by NTIA
[3]Estimated (most buildings housed joint radio-TV operations)
[4]Radio and TV totals do not equal total because of above-noted discrepancy in equipment matching
[5]Capital replacement for statewide television programming operations
[6]Radio reading service

Interconnection

The state has built a public television and a public radio satellite uplink for the transmission of statewide programming and coverage of state legislative activities. All CPB-qualified stations are equipped with CPB-funded receive terminals (downlinks), allowing them to receive this programming.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 229, Section 805, enumerates the role of the education department with regard to instructional broadcasting. Chapter 229.8051 establishes the public broadcasting program system which authorizes the current funding system. Chapter 235.40 authorizes capital funding for public broadcasting.

Pending legislation: None. (See history/background for potential legislative activity.)

Regulation

The state statute prohibits the use of any of the facilities or personnel supported by state money to be used for editorializing or political programming. However, "fair, open, and free" discussions between political candidates or advocates of political programs are permitted in order to help reduce the cost of campaigns as well as to ensure that Florida citizens are informed about important issues.

Studies/plans

The state is providing $15,000 for a study of the feasibility of increased use of the technical center in the state capitol where Florida Public Broadcasting, the statewide PTV program, is produced.

State associations

Florida Public Broadcasting Service, Inc.
c/o WFSU-FM
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida 32306
(904) 644-6220
Jim Irwin, President

FLORIDA

Public radio stations: 6; public TV stations: 10
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $8 million

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Public Broadcasting Department of Education	Instructional Television and Radio Department of Education
PURPOSE	• Support and encourage public broadcasting • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to state legislature • Contract for production of programming • Advocate for public broadcasting • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs	• Contract for production of programming • Oversee instructional broadcasting and programming • Operate dubbing center for ETV and radio programming acquired to meet statewide needs
GOVERNANCE	• Office within education department • Administrator reports to deputy commissioner	• Office within education department • Administrator reports to deputy commissioner
FUNDING	• Amount: $7,998,631 • Source: state legislative appropriation • Allocation: $957,066 to public radio; $7,024,735 to public TV; $65,075 to each qualified public radio station; $390,445 to each PTV station; capital funding and support for statewide programming	• Amount: $1,500,000 • Source: state legislative appropriation • Allocation: $569,000 matching funds for school district purchases of equipment for instructional broadcast purposes
INTERCONNECTION	• State-owned public television satellite uplink • State-owned public radio satellite uplink • Uplinks managed by station managers	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Located in Florida Department of Education • Mandated by Chap. 229.805-229.8051 and Chap. 235.40 of the Florida Code • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes	• Located in Florida Department of Education • Mandated by Chap. 229.805-229.8051 of the Florida Code

FLORIDA

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WHRS-FM	Boynton Beach	yes	yes	School Board of Palm Beach County	School district
WJCT-FM	Jacksonville	yes	yes	Community Television, Inc.	Community corporation
WLRN-FM	Miami	yes	yes	School Board of Dade County	School district
WKGC-FM	Panama City	yes	yes	Gulf Coast Community College	Community college (state)
WFSU-FM	Tallahassee	yes	yes	Florida State University	State university
WUSF-FM	Tampa	yes	yes	University of South Florida	State university

*CPB qualified stations

Georgia

History/background

The Georgia state government became involved in public broadcasting in the early 1960s when the governor appropriated funds to start the Georgia Educational Television Network. The impetus for the network came from the superintendent of the public schools who sought to augment the instructional services in the state and to provide services not available to all schools in the state. The construction of eight public television stations licensed to the state and comprising the current ETV network began in 1963 and was completed by 1967. A new TV production center and headquarters were operating by 1970.

In addition to the eight PTV stations operated by the Georgia Network, there are two other public television stations, one licensed to the Board of Regents of the University of Georgia and one licensed to the City of Atlanta school system. The Atlanta school system holds the license of the only CPB-qualified public radio station in Georgia.

In 1980 in response to a bill proposing the reorganization of public television in Georgia, the Georgia General Assembly created the Public Telecommunications Task Force to study alternatives for state involvement in public broadcasting.

Agencies

Georgia Educational Television Network
1540 Stewart Avenue, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30310
(404) 656-5979
Dr. Richard Ottinger, Executive Director

The Georgia Educational Television Network operates an eight-station centralized public television network and 12 translators licensed to the Georgia State Board of Education. The network has one production center and three mobile production units. The Georgia Educational Television Network assesses needs for public broadcasting and makes recommendations to the Georgia General Assembly. The network oversees instructional programming and acts to stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs. The network is the designated state educational television agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The Georgia Educational Television Network is part of the Office of Instructional Services of the state education department, which is headed by the associate superintendent of schools. The associate superintendent reports to the state superintendent of schools, an elected official who, with the State Board of Education, governs the education department. The State Board of Education has ten members appointed by the governor, confirmed by the state senate for seven-year terms.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Georgia Educational Television Network received a direct appropriation of $5,200,000 from the Georgia General Assembly in FY 1979 for operating and programming expenses. The network does not make grants.

Interconnection

The Georgia Educational Television Network operates a microwave and telephone-line interconnection leased from AT&T that connects its eight PTV stations.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Section 32-408.1 of the Georgia Code authorizes the State Board of Education to own and operate an educational TV network. The Georgia Educational Television Network has no statutory power.

Pending legislation: A bill was introduced in the last session to consolidate the licenses of all state-owned public television stations in Georgia under a public broadcasting commission, independent of

the state education department. It will probably be reintroduced in the 1980 session with some changes.

Regulation

The Georgia Educational Television Network is prohibited by statute from fundraising. The network sets policy for its eight stations in its role as agent for the State Board of Education, the licensee. The board and the network have no jurisdiction over public broadcasting stations not licensed to the state.

Studies/plans

The following studies have been issued regarding public broadcasting in Georgia:

State Reorganization Study, *State Reorganization Study Report*, 1971.

Battelle Southern Corporation, *Final Report on the Use of Instructional Television in Georgia*, 1975.

Public Broadcasting Service Evaluation Study Team, *Evaluation of the Georgia Educational Network*, 1977.

Battelle Southern Corporation, *Final Report on Georgia's Regional Instructional Television*, 1978.

Kessler Associates, *Report on a Statewide Noncommercial Educational FM Radio Network for the State of Georgia*, 1978.

Office of Planning and Budget, *Review of the Organizational Responsibilities for Public and Educational Television*, 1980.

Director of University of Georgia Television Station, *Plan for Coordinating Public Telecommunications*.

Director of Department of Education Television Network, *Review of Five Governance Models for Educational/Public Television in Georgia*, 1980.

It is expected that the Georgia Public Telecommunications Task Force will issue a report in late 1980 with recommendations for the state's role in public broadcasting.

State associations

None.

GEORGIA

Public radio stations: 1; public TV stations: 10
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $5.2 million

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Georgia Educational Television Network
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (8 PTV stations) • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to the general assembly • Produce programming • Oversee instructional broadcasting • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs
GOVERNANCE	• State Board of Education holds license to Georgia ETV stations • ETV network part of Office of Instructional Services, headed by associate superintendent of schools • Education department governed by appointed State Board of Education and elected superintendent of schools
FUNDING	• Amount: $5,200,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: does not make grants
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave, telephone line • Leased from AT&T • Connects 8 Georgia ETV network stations
LEGAL STATUS	• Part of state education department • Mandated by Section 32-408.1 of the Code of Georgia, Act of 1963 • Designated state educational TV agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WABE-FM	Atlanta	yes	no	Board of Education, City of Atlanta	School board

*CPB qualified stations

Hawaii

History/background

State support of public broadcasting in Hawaii started in 1966 when the legislature appropriated funds to the public television station licensed to the University of Hawaii. Broadcasting policy at that station was determined by a three-member council composed of the superintendent of schools, the head of the University of Hawaii, and a commercial broadcaster. Management problems and conflicts of interest prompted the state legislature to establish the Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority (HPBA) in 1972 and to transfer the university public television license to the HPBA.

Attempts to build a public radio station in Hawaii began in 1972 with an unsuccessful bid by a community group. The HPBA attempted to start a public radio network with funding provided by the legislature in 1976. Despite a planning grant from CPB, strong potential for funding from the HEW's Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program, and political backing by the governor, the Hawaii house and senate leadership, the Democratic Party, and the Arts and Cultural Committee chairman, unrelated legislative politics and pressure from some commercial broadcasters defeated the authorization bill. Subsequent attempts by a nonprofit, community-based corporation to obtain state funds through HPBA to use to match federal grants failed. However, in 1979 with the help of the HPBA, a community group was successful in obtaining a grant of $52,000 from the Hawaii legislature to match an NTIA/PTFP facilities grant. In 1980 the legislature appropriated $50,000 for operational support for the group.

Hawaii presents a unique social and physical environment for broadcasting. The state is a series of mountainous islands with a highly diverse ethnic population. Only the lower half of the FM band is available for broadcasting. However, because of Hawaii's location, few frequency interference problems exist.

Agencies

Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority
2350 Dole Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
(808) 955-7878
James B. Young, Executive Director and General Manager

The Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority is the licensee and operator of a public television station, a repeater station, and the microwave system that connects them. The HPBA assesses needs for public broadcasting and makes recommendations to the state legislature. It oversees instructional broadcasting and stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs.

Because Hawaiian law requires that all commissions be part of existing agencies, the Hawaii Department of Regulatory Agencies exercises administrative review over personnel and budget matters for the HPBA. The governing board of the HPBA is appointed by the governor. The board has 11 members, one from each county, plus the superintendent of education and the president of the University of Hawaii, who serves *ex officio*. Board members serve six-year terms, renewable once. The enabling statute for the HPBA details board procedures. The HPBA is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority received a direct appropriation of $1,824,793 from the state legislature in FY 1979. The funds were used to operate the HPBA public television system. The HPBA does not make grants.

Hawaiian Islands Public Radio received a direct appropriation of $52,000 in FY 1979 from the Hawaii Legislature to use as a match for an NTIA/PTFP grant. In FY 1980 the legislature appropriated $50,000 to Hawaiian Islands Public Radio for operational support.

Interconnection

The Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority interconnects its flagship public television station to a repeater station via off-air relay.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 314 of the Hawaii Code stands as the enabling legislation for the Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority sets policy for its stations in its role as licensee. The HPBA does not view its mandate as including regulation of public broadcasting stations not licensed to the state of Hawaii.

Studies/plans

The Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority performed a feasibility study of public radio for Hawaii in 1976.

State associations

None

HAWAII

Public radio stations: 0; public TV stations: 2
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $1,876,793

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (2 PTV stations) • Support and encourage public broadcasting • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to the state legislature • Produce programming • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Oversee instructional broadcasting
GOVERNANCE	• Board appointed by governor • 11 members, 1 from each county • Superintendent of education and president of University of Hawaii, ex officio members • 6-year terms, renewable once
FUNDING	• Amount: $1,824,793; $52,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: does not make grants; $52,000 provided directly to Hawaiian Islands Public Radio
INTERCONNECTION	• Off-air relay • State-owned • Connects flagship station and repeater station
LEGAL STATUS	• Administratively under the Department of Regulatory Agencies • Mandated by Chapter 314 of Hawaii Code • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Idaho

History/background

Direct involvement of the state government in public broadcasting began in 1975 when the State Board of Education and Board of Regents of the University of Idaho (a single entity) consolidated state funding of public broadcasting. Prior to that time, funding for public television had come out of the state university budget, with some funds funneled directly to stations through a separate state agency—the Division of Communications. The Office of the State Coordinator for Public Broadcasting was established to stimulate the coordination of planning, advocacy, and budget review.

In 1977 the Board of Education and Regents created the Public Broadcasting Committee to assume advisory functions formerly performed by an Education Television Advisory Committee.

The Board of Education and Regents is the licensee of three noncommercial radio stations, none of which are CPB-qualified or directly state-funded, and of three public television stations. Plans to build a public radio network in 1978 were stymied by a state budget crisis. There are no CPB-qualified public radio stations in Idaho.

Agencies

State Coordinator for Public Broadcasting
State Board of Education and Board of Regents
of the University of Idaho
Len B. Jordan Building, Room 307
650 West State Street
Boise, Idaho 83720
(208) 334-2270
Dr. Clifford Trump, Acting Coordinator

The State Board of Education and the Board of Regents of the University of Idaho are one entity. The board holds the license to the three public television stations and three non-CPB-qualified, noncommercial radio stations in the state. The stations operate semi-autonomously at each campus.

The Public Broadcasting Committee, composed of three regents, three representatives of

the University of Idaho, and three public members, advises the board on broadcasting policy. The Board of Education has seven members appointed by the governor for five-year terms. The state education department is also governed by an elected superintendent.

The Office of the State Coordinator for Public Broadcasting in the Office of the Idaho Board of Education regulates the board-licensed stations and acts as the stations' advocate before the State Board of Education and the Idaho Legislature. The Office of the Coordinator stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs, oversees instructional broadcasting, and has responsibility for microwave systems and satellite installations and arrangements. The State Board of Education and Regents is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The State Board of Education and Regents received a direct appropriation of $979,000 in FY 1979 from the Idaho Legislature for public broadcasting. The noncommercial radio stations receive funds at the campus level through student activity fees. However, public television stations receive direct grants, allocated on the basis of precedent. Television station budgets had consisted of the amounts provided by the individual campuses plus an equal division of state money funneled through the State Division of Communications. Present public television station allocations reflect those different budgets plus equal increments over subsequent years.

Interconnection

The State Board of Education and Regents owns and operates a microwave interconnection for its three public television stations.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Volume (title) 6A, Section 33-102A, of the Idaho Code stands as the enabling legislation for the State Board of Education and Board of Regents. It makes no specific reference to public broadcasting.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The Idaho State Board of Education and Regents sets policy for its stations in its role as licensee.

Studies/plans

In 1978 the state coordinator for public broadcasting wrote a plan for a statewide public radio network, *Public Radio for Idaho—A Working Paper.*

State associations

None

IDAHO

Public radio stations: 0; public TV stations: 3
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $979,000

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	State Coordinator for Public Broadcasting/Office of the State Board of Education and Board of Regents of the University of Idaho
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (3 PTV stations) • Advocate for public broadcasting • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to the state legislature • Regulate public broadcasting entities • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Oversee instructional broadcasting
GOVERNANCE	• 7-member Board of Education, appointed by governor, 5-year terms • Advisory public broadcasting committee • State coordinator for public broadcasting reports to board
FUNDING	• Amount: $979,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: grants to public television stations based on precedent
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave • State-owned • Interconnects 3 PTV stations
LEGAL STATUS	• State Board of Education and the Board of Regents of the University of Idaho (single entity) • Board mandated by Volume (Title) 6A, Idaho Code, Section 33-102A • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Illinois

History/background

The first impetus for Illinois state government involvement in public broadcasting came in 1964 when the Illinois Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction contracted for a study of the feasibility of a statewide educational television network. The consulting firm of Jansky and Bailey developed a proposal for a television network with 14 transmitters. In 1967 the Illinois General Assembly established the Illinois Telecommunications Commission to study state telecommunications including telephone, radio, and educational television. The resulting System Development Corporation (SDC) proposal recommended establishing a Division of Telecommunications to handle state government communications. The legislature subsequently created the Division of Telecommunications.

A Commission on Instructional Television was created by the governor in the early 1970s but produced no significant changes in state policy. In the mid-1970s, the Board of Higher Education adopted a policy of encouraging and funding regional consortia composed of public and private educational institutions that jointly operate public television stations. Funding for the consortia began in 1977 under the auspices of the Higher Education Cooperation Act. There are six public television stations that receive state funds; the nine CPB-qualified radio stations in Illinois do not receive direct state funds. All but one, however, are licensed to state universities.

In 1977 the Joint Education Committee of the Board of Higher Education and the Board of Education recommended developing a statewide plan and establishing an Educational Television Commission. Both recommendations were implemented. The Educational Television Commission issued a report in 1977 that led to a new Commission of Educational Television to advise the Board of Higher Education. In 1979 this commission was disbanded by the board in response to actions taken by other state government entities indicating a change in state PTV policy. The governor vetoed capital funding for the PTV consortia, and new legislation was passed instituting operational support for existing stations. The board is considering shifting support from development of public television services to development of educational television services.

In 1978 the Illinois Humanities Council granted the Illinois Public Broadcasting Council $100,000 to study the status and needs of public television in Illinois. In that same year, legislation was introduced in the Illinois General Assembly to provide $5,000,000 to public television stations in the form of unrestricted basic service grants. Upon passage of that bill, the governor reduced the appropriation to $1,000,000.

Agencies

Television Section
Illinois State Board of Education
100 North First Street
Springfield, Illinois
(217) 782-5844
Larry Broquet, Manager

The Television Section of the Illinois State Board of Education coordinates the acquisition and distribution of instructional television programming for local school districts. The office operates a tape duplication center, evaluates instructional series, acquires rights to instructional television programs, makes arrangements with cable television operators for coverage of areas unserved by public television, and produces programming not otherwise available. The purposes of the office also include stimulating interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs and supporting and encouraging public broadcasting. Its secondary purposes include assessing the needs of public broadcasting to make recommendations to the Illinois General Assembly and overseeing instructional broadcasting.

The Television Section is a part of the Department of Professional Relations within the Division of Professional Services, which is headed by the executive deputy superintendent of education. The State Board of Education has 17 members appointed by the governor and is headed by an appointed superintendent.

Illinois Board of Higher Education
500 Reisch Building
4 West Old Capitol Square
Springfield, Illinois 62701
(217) 782-7184
Dr. John W. Huther, Associate Director of Health Programs

The Illinois Board of Higher Education, the governing agency for state universities in Illinois, sets general policy for public broadcasting stations licensed to some of the state universities. The board also funds the planning and development of public television consortia composed of public institutions and private organizations. The board has 16 members—10 appointed directly by the governor, five from institutional boards, and one selected by students. The members serve six-year terms.

Division of Telecommunications
Illinois Department of General Services
202 State Office Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706
(217) 782-3600
M. A. Talbott

The Division of Telecommunications of the Department of General Services manages the telecommunications services for the state. The division is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes. The division's involvement in public broadcasting is otherwise limited to technical advice for proposed interconnection of stations.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

For the first time, the Illinois General Assembly appropriated $1,000,000 for unrestricted grants to public television stations in FY 1979. Those grants fall into two categories. Basic service grants are allocated in the first year by dividing 50 percent of the total state appropriation by the number of public television stations and providing each station with an equal share. In the second year of the grant program, the basic service grants will constitute 40 percent of the total appropriation and 30 percent in subsequent years. The portion of the appropriation not allocated as basic service grants is allocated as operating support grants on a *pro rata* basis in the same proportion that each station's operating budget bears to the aggregate budget for all Illinois public television stations.

The television section of the State Board of Education received $350,000 in FY 1979 from the board budget. The section uses those funds for its operations and does not make grants.

The Illinois Board of Higher Education received an appropriation of $32,000,000 from the Illinois General Assembly in FY 1979. Of that amount, $440,000 was granted to public television consortia for planning and development.

The Division of Telecommunications had a budget of $38,000,000 in FY 1979. This amount represents the cost of governmental telecommunications services in Illinois. The division does not make grants, but is a conduit for state funds for certain telecommunications projects.

Interconnection

None

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Public Act 81-228, passed in 1979, provides for direct grants to public television stations. Chapter 122, Sections 2-3.40 of the Illinois Revised Statutes, mandates the activities of the television section of the State Board of Education. Chapter 144, Sections 181-192, known as the Higher Education Cooperation Act, mandates cooperation between institutions in higher education under which the Illinois Board of Higher Education supports public television consortia. Chapter 127, Section 63B 13.18, authorizes the Division of Telecommunications to operate as the state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The Board of Higher Education sets general policy for some of the public broadcasting stations licensed to state universities.

Studies/plans

The Illinois Public Broadcasting Council is conducting a study of the status and needs of public television in Illinois with funds provided by the Illinois Humanities Council.

State associations

Illinois Public Broadcasting Council
c/o Joel Hartman, Secretary
WCBU-FM
Bradley University
1501 West Bradley Avenue
Peoria, Illinois 61625
(309) 673-7100

ILLINOIS

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WSUI-FM	Carbondale	yes	no	Southern Illinois University	State university
WBEZ-FM	Chicago	yes	no	Board of Education, City of Chicago	School district
WNIU-FM	Dekalb	yes	no	Northern Illinois University	State university
WSIE-FM	Edwardsville	yes	no	Southern Illinois University	State university
WGLT-FM	Normal	yes	no	Illinois State University	State university
WCBU-FM	Peoria	yes	no	Bradley University	Private college/university
WSSR-FM	Springfield	yes	no	Sangamon State University	State university
WILL-AM	Urbana	yes	no	University of Illinois	State university
WILL-FM	Urbana	yes	no	University of Illinois	State university

*CPB-qualified stations

ILLINOIS

Public radio stations: 9; public TV stations: 6
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $1,440,000

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Television Section, State Board of Education	Illinois Board of Higher Education	Division of Telecommunications
PURPOSE	• Coordinate acquisition and distribution of instructional television programming for local school districts • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications programs and facilities • Assess needs of public broadcasting and make recommendations to Illinois General Assembly • Oversee instructional broadcasting	• Governing agency for state universities in Illinois • Set general policy for public broadcasting stations licensed to state universities • Fund planning and development of PTV consortia	• Manage telecommunications for state agencies
GOVERNANCE	• Part of Department of Professional Relations within Division of Professional Services of State Board of Education	• 16 members • 10 appointed by governor, 5 from institutional boards, 1 selected by students • ETV Advisory Committee	• Part of Department of General Services
FUNDING	• Amount: $350,000 • Source: State Board of Education budget • Allocation: does not make grants	• Amount: $440,000 • Source: Board of Higher Education budget • Allocation: PTV consortia	• Amount: $38,000,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: does not make grants
INTERCONNECTION	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Part of State Board of Education • Mandated by Chapter 122, Section 2-3.40 of Illinois Revised Statutes	• Independent agency • Mandated by Chapter 144, Sections 181-192 of Illinois Revised Statutes	• Mandated by Chapter 127, Section 63B, 13.18 of Illinois Revised Statutes • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP

Indiana

History/background

In 1967 at the impetus of the four largest state universities in Indiana, the Indiana Higher Education Telecommunications System (IHETS) was created by the state legislature to provide telecommunications services linking the university campuses. In subsequent years, other Indiana universities also sought inclusion in IHETS until by 1974, all institutions of higher education in the state belonged to the system. (One of the seven "members" of IHETS is the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Indiana, which consists of the 31 private colleges and universities in the state). Two years ago, control of IHETS passed from the seven institutional members to the Board of Trustees of Indiana University on behalf of all postsecondary education in the state. In 1975 the Indiana Legislature began providing grants of $25,000 to the seven public television stations in the state. The grants are now $40,000 per station. In 1980 the legislature appropriated $475,000 for the construction of a PTV satellite uplink terminal. No state funds are allocated directly to the five CPB-qualified public radio stations in Indiana, although four are licensed to state universities and are therefore represented in the IHETS.

Agencies

Indiana Higher Education Telecommunications System
1100 West Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46232
(317) 263-8920
Dr. Jane Richards, Executive Director

The Indiana Higher Education Telecommunications System is a 69-campus consortium of the higher education institutions in Indiana that provides telephone, data, radio, and television interconnection services to the institutions. Among IHETS's responsibilities are coordination of state telemedia planning, operation of a statewide telephone network, conferencing service, and telpak service. IHETS also operates a closed-circuit telephone network leased from the telephone companies, along with mid-band and super-band channels leased from cable companies and Instructional

Television Fixed Services (ITFS) outlets constructed in the larger communities around the state.

IHETS cooperates with the state's public television and radio stations whenever possible to feed and receive special programs requiring satellite capability.

The University of Indiana Board of Trustees governs IHETS on behalf of all higher education institutions in the state. A seven-member advisory council, appointed by the presidents of the member institutions, recommends policy to the trustees of Indiana University.

Division of Instructional Media Services
Department of Public Instruction
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 927-0300
Phyllis Land, Director

The Division of Instructional Media Services, part of the Indiana Department of Public Instruction, provides consulting services to school districts on instruction and broadcasting, group buys, and duplication of instructional TV programs for school districts. The division administers Title IVB of the Federal Elementary and Secondary Act that provides funding to school districts for provision of instructional media services. The division occasionally represents noncommercial radio before the FCC and is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The head of the division reports to the associate superintendent of public instruction who reports to the superintendent, an elected official. The Department of Public Instruction is governed by an appointed board.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Indiana Higher Education Telecommunications System received $2,289,000 from the Indiana General Assembly through the University of Indiana in FY 1979. IHETS uses those funds to provide telecommunications services and does not make grants.

The Division of Instructional Media Services of the Department of Public Instruction has an operating budget of $350,000 and also administers $4,300,000 in federal funds. The Department of Public Instruction received an appropriation of $280,000 from the Indiana Legislature in FY 1979 for direct grants to the seven PTV stations. Each station received $40,000 in unrestricted funds. In 1980 the legislature appropriated $475,000 to Indiana University for the construction of a satellite uplink terminal for use by the PTV stations.

Interconnection

The Indiana Higher Education Telecommunications Service operates the State University Voice Operated Network (SUVON) that interconnects 13 noncommercial radio stations (four of which are CPB-qualified). However, the bandwidth of that interconnection is only 3.2 kHz, which is inadequate for most broadcasting purposes. In addition to connecting 40 postsecondary education institutions and numerous hospitals and industries, IHETS also interconnects three of the public television stations in Indiana via a one-way telephone video loop (one station has two-way capability). The PTV satellite uplink terminal construction has been completed.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 358, Section 20-12-12 of the 1967 Indiana Statutes stands as the enabling legislation for the Indiana Higher Education Telecommunications System. Section 20-10.1-7-2, 3, 4 authorizes public schools to instruct via television, to contract for such services, and to give credit for such instruction.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

In 1978 the Indiana Public Broadcasting Society commissioned a consultant to study how greater cooperation among public television stations could be achieved. A blue ribbon panel then was appointed to study the results of the report. The panel issued a report entitled, *A Look To The Future*. In 1980 the Indiana Public Broadcasting Society commissioned a consultant to advise the members regarding the construction of satellite uplinking capability.

State associations

Indiana Public Broadcasting Society, Inc.
c/o James Needham, Secretary
WIPB-TV
246 Minnetrista Boulevard
Muncie, Indiana 47303
(317) 285-4771

INDIANA

Public radio stations: 5; public TV stations: 7
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $280,000

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Indiana Higher Education Telecommunications System	Division of Instructional Media
PURPOSE	• Interconnect higher education institutions • Support and encourage public broadcasting • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs	• Provide consulting services to school districts on instructional broadcasting • Facilitate group buys of ITV programs and provide duplication services • Administers Title IVB of federal Elementary and Secondary Act • Occasionally represent noncommercial radio before FCC
GOVERNANCE	• Governed by trustees of University of Indiana • 7-member advisory board, one from each participating university, appointed by each university president	• Division reports to associate superintendent of public instruction, to superintendent (elected) and Board of Instruction (appointed)
FUNDING	• Amount: $2,289,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature through Indiana University • Allocation: IHETS does not make grants	• Amount: $280,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $40,000 to each of 7 PTV stations
INTERCONNECTION	• Telephone lines • Video lines leased by IHETS from telephone companies • Some public radio stations interconnected via voice quality lines • 4 public television stations interconnected	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Consortium of higher education institutions • Mandated by Chapter 358, Section 20-12-12 of the Indiana Statutes	• Part of Indiana Department of Public Instruction • Not statutorily mandated • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WFIU-FM	Bloomington	yes	no	Indiana University	State university
WIAN-FM	Indianapolis	yes	no	Board of School Commissioners of City of Indianapolis	School district
WBST-FM	Muncie	yes	no	Ball State University	State university
WVUB-FM	Vincennes	yes	no	Vincennes University	State university
WBAA-AM	West Lafayette	yes	no	Purdue University	State university

*CPB-qualified stations

Iowa

History/background

In 1952 the Iowa Joint Committee on Educational Television (IJCET) formed to study the feasibility of a statewide educational television network. The following year, after attempts to establish a state-owned system failed, efforts were redirected toward establishing a station under the aegis of the Des Moines Board of Education. The board applied for a construction permit in 1956 and put a station on the air in 1959. The IJCET sought state funds in 1965 to conduct a new study of educational television in Iowa. The results of this study were combined with a study on interconnection, prepared for the Governor's Communication Commission, and led to the Educational Radio and Television Facility Board in 1967. In 1969 the license of the Des Moines public school system station was transferred to the Facility Board, marking the beginning of the Iowa Public Broadcasting Network (IPBN). The network center was established in 1972, and by 1978, the eight television transmitters that comprise the Iowa Public Broadcasting Network were in place. The eight CPB-qualified public radio stations in Iowa are not part of the network, but six are licensed to state universities and receive state support indirectly. One public radio station licensed to a community college receives direct state support.

In early 1979, at the instigation of a state communications task force, the Iowa Public Radio Managers Council submitted a proposal for increased public radio coverage, improved interconnection, and a statewide program service. At

the same time, the Iowa Public Broadcasting Network proposed building a state-owned interconnection to replace its leased facility, and increasing coverage through additional TV translators. These proposals have been endorsed by the Broadcast Task Force and the Educational Radio and Television Facility Board, and await approval by the State Communications Task Force, the governor, and the Iowa General Assembly.

Agencies

State Educational Radio and Television Facility Board
Iowa Public Broadcasting Network
P.O. Box 1758
Des Moines, Iowa 50306
(515) 281-4561
Larry Patten, Executive Director

The State Educational Radio and Television Facility Board is the licensee of the Iowa Public Broadcasting Network, which is an eight-station, centralized public television network with six translators. The purposes of the Facility Board include stimulating interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs, assessing the needs of public broadcasting and making recommendations to the Iowa General Assembly, and planning and coordinating the development of public broadcasting in Iowa. The Facility Board is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The Facility Board, part of the Iowa Department of General Services, has nine members: three appointed by the State Board of Public Instruction, three appointed by the State Board of Regents, and three appointed by the governor, one of whom must represent a four-year private college.

The Facility Board is, by statute, represented on a state communications advisory council, which provides advice and guidance to the Department of General Services on state communications activity.

Division of Merged Area Schools
Iowa State Department of Public Instruction
Grimes State Office Building
East 14th and Grand
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
(515) 281-3124
Charles Mench, Director

The Division of Merged Area Schools of the Iowa State Department of Public Instruction has regulatory responsibility for merged area schools (area community colleges and area vocational schools, some of which hold the licenses to public radio stations), and participates on the state communications advisory council. The Department of Public Instruction also is responsible for approving computer data processing equipment and assisting the development of educational media resources.

The Division of Merged Area Schools is part of the Department of Instruction and is headed by an associate superintendent. The department is governed by a nine-member board appointed by the governor, with the approval of two-thirds of the senate, for six-year terms.

Iowa State Board of Regents
Lucas State Office Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
(515) 281-3934
R. Wayne Richey, Executive Secretary
W. C. Caldwell, Associate Budget Director

The Board of Regents, as licensee of several public radio stations located at state universities, funds and sets general policy for those stations. Stations at the University of Northern Iowa are licensed to the university and not to the board, unlike the other stations at state universities. All state university stations, however, receive their funds indirectly from the Board of Regents. The board, by statute, participates in the state communications advisory council.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The State Educational Radio and Television Facility Board received an appropriation of $4,500,000 from the Iowa General Assembly in FY 1979. Those funds were used for operating the Iowa Public Broadcasting Network; the Facility Board does not make grants to other entities. The Iowa State Department of Public Instruction received a direct appropriation of $215,500 from the Iowa General Assembly in FY 1979 for disbursement to public radio stations licensed to merged area schools. Of that amount, $130,500 was provided to an existing CPB-qualified station and $85,000 to a station under construction. One other station licensed to a merged area school receives its funds from the general operating budget of its licensee, not as a line item appropriation from the legislature. In FY 1980, the appropriation for public radio was $365,300. Public radio stations licensed to the Board of Regents do not receive direct appropriations from the General Assembly or the Board of Regents. Each station is funded individually by the university that operates it.

Interconnection

Six of the Iowa Public Broadcasting Network stations are interconnected by microwave, leased from a local telephone company. Two of the

IPBN stations receive their signal from the network via off-air pickup. Several of the public radio stations licensed to the Board of Regents are interconnected via off-air relay and a 5 kHz, reversible leased telephone line. The public radio stations in Iowa are studying possible further interconnection.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 18, Sections 132-153, of the Code of Iowa stands as the enabling legislation for the State Educational Radio and Television Board, and it authorizes the coordination of state communications services. Chapter 257 is the enabling legislation for the Department of Public Instruction, and Chapter 262 is the enabling legislation for the Board of Regents.

Pending legislation: Legislation implementing changes suggested by the Broadcast Task Force may be introduced in the next session, pending approval by the State Communications Task Force and the governor.

Regulation

The three agencies mentioned above regulate their stations in their role as licensees.

Studies/plans

In the past year several reports concerning Iowa state government and public broadcasting have been issued, including *Public Radio for Iowa: A Program for Progress*, prepared by the Iowa Public Radio Managers Council. Recommendations of the Broadcast Task Force have been published,

IOWA

Public radio stations: 8; public TV stations: 8
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $4,713,500

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	State Educational Radio and Television Board	Division of Merged Area Schools, Iowa Department of Public Instruction	Iowa Board of Regents
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities—licensee of Iowa Public Broadcasting Network 8 PTV stations • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to the Iowa General Assemby • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Plan and coordinate the development of public broadcasting in Iowa • Participate on State Communications Advisory Council	• Oversee public schools in Iowa and have regulatory responsibility for merged area schools • Fund public radio stations operated by Merged Area Schools • Participate on State Communications Advisory Council	• Oversee state university system • Hold licenses and fund public radio stations • Participate on State Communications Advisory Council
GOVERNANCE	• 9-member board • 3 appointed by State Board of Public Instruction, 3 by Board of Regents, 3 by governor • 3-year terms	• Part of Merged Area Schools, Department of Public Instruction • Department governed by 9-member board appointed by governor with 2/3 approval of senate for 6-year terms	• 9 members • Appointed by governor, confirmed by senate • 6-year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $4,500,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: funds used for operation of IPBN. Facility Board does not make grants	• Amount: $215,500 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $215,500 to public radio stations licensed to merged area schools	• Amount: 0 • Source: N/A • Allocation: only at university level
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave • Leased from local telephone company • Connects 6 stations	• Under consideration	• 5 Khz, leased telephone line and off-air relay • Improved interconnection under consideration
LEGAL STATUS	• Part of Iowa Department of General Services • Mandated by Chapter 18, Section 132-153, Code of Iowa • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes	• Department of Instruction • Coordination with Educational Radio and Television Facilities Board and Board of Regents; mandated under Chapter 18, Section 132-153	• Board of Regents • Coordination with Educational Radio and Television Facilities Board and Department of Public Instruction; mandated under Chapter 18, Section 132-153

along with several Atlantic Research Corporation studies on radio and television interconnection.

State associations

Iowa Public Radio Managers Council
c/o Hugh Cordier, President

WSUI-AM
University of Iowa
3300 Engineering Building
Iowa City, Iowa 52242
(319) 353-5665

IOWA

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WOI-AM	Ames	yes	no	Iowa State University of Science & Technology	State university
WOI-FM	Ames	yes	no	Iowa State University of Science & Technology	State university
KHKE-FM	Cedar Falls	yes	no	University of Northern Iowa	State university
KUNI-FM	Cedar Falls	yes	no	University of Northern Iowa	State university
KCCK-FM	Cedar Rapids	yes	no	Kirkwood Community College	Community college
WSUI-AM	Iowa City	yes	no	University of Iowa	State university
KSUI-FM	Iowa City	yes	no	University of Iowa	State university
KWIT-FM	Sioux City	yes	yes	Western Iowa Technology Community College	Community college

*CPB-qualified stations

Kansas

History/background

In 1973 the Kansas Legislature created the Kansas Public Television Commission to bring public broadcasting to the state. In 1976 the Kansas Commission presented a plan costing $20,000,000 to the legislature for an extensive public radio and television system. The governor, advocating fiscal restraint, vetoed the Kansas Legislature's appropriation and thereby abolished the commission. However, continued popular interest in public television prompted the establishment of the Kansas Public Television Board (KPTB) by the legislature in 1977.

In 1980 the legislature appropriated a one-time grant to a newly established public radio station. Otherwise there has been no direct state support for the five CPB-qualified public radio stations in Kansas.

Agencies

Kansas Public Television Board
503 Kansas Avenue, Suite 508
Topeka, Kansas 66603
(913) 296-3726
Jack A. Lemen, Executive Director

The purpose of the Kansas Public Television Board, an independent agency, is to plan, establish, and support a public television network in Kansas. KPTB helps establish stations locally licensed to nonprofit corporations or educational institutions, as well as the interconnection between those stations. KPTB is not and will not be the licensee of any public broadcasting stations.

KPTB's other responsibilities include microwave systems and, informally, the coordination of state telemedia planning, cable television, and satellite installations and arrangements. KPTB is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The Kansas Public Television Board consists of the state secretary of administration, the executive officer of the state Board of Regents, and the commissioner of education.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Kansas Public Television Board received a direct appropriation of $1,590,168 in FY 1979 from the Kansas Legislature. Of that amount, $125,000 was allocated to existing public television stations in unrestricted operating grants. The two stations located in Kansas received $45,000 each, and a station in Kansas City, Missouri, whose signal covers much of Kansas, received $35,000. KPTB used $1,395,168 in FY 1979 for building new public television stations and $70,000 for administrative expenses.

The Kansas Legislature appropriated a one-time grant of $40,000 to the University of Kansas to be passed to KANZ-FM, a community-licensed station.

Interconnection

The Kansas Public Television Board is planning to build a one-way, round-robin microwave

interconnection for Kansas public television stations and some higher educational institutions. The interconnection will be built with state funds and operated by a users council.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Article 49 (K.S.A. 75-4901-75-4910) of the Kansas Statutes Annotated stands as the enabling legislation for the Kansas Public Television Board.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The Kansas Public Television Board stipulates that state operating grants provided to existing public television stations are not made in order to reduce funding provided by other sources. Six months after a station receives a grant from KPTB, it must send a letter explaining its use of state funds. Implementation grants provided by KPTB to existing stations are used for equipment purchases with or without matching grants from the NTIA Public Telecommunications Facilities Program.

Studies/plans

The Kansas Public Television Board prepared a five-year plan in 1978, detailing its proposal for developing the Kansas Public Television Network. In 1980 KPTB issued a ten-year plan updating the earlier plan.

State associations

Kansas Public Radio Association
c/o Howard Hill, President
KANU-FM
Broadcasting Hall
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas 66045
(913) 864-4530

KANSAS

Public radio stations: 5; public TV stations: 2
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $1,590,168

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Kansas Public Television Board (KPTB)
PURPOSE	• Establish PTV Stations • Support and encourage public broadcasting • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to state legislature • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs
GOVERNANCE	• 3-member board • Composed of secretary of administration, commissioner of education, and executive officer of Board of Regents
FUNDING	• Amount: $1,590,168 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $125,000 to existing PTV stations; $1,395,168 for establishing new stations
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave round-robin (pending) • State-owned (pending) • Operated by TV and higher education users council
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent state agency • Mandated under Kansas Statutes Annotated 75-4901 • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
KANZ-FM	Garden City	yes	no	Kanzu Society	Community corporation
KHCC-FM	Hutchinson	yes	no	Hutchinson Community College	Community college
KANU-FM	Lawrence	yes	no	University of Kansas	State university
KSAC-AM	Manhattan	yes	no	Kansas State University	State university
KMUW-FM	Wichita	yes	no	Wichita State University	State university

*CPB-qualified stations

Kentucky

History/background

In 1960 the Kentucky General Assembly passed a resolution recognizing the need for educational television. With backing from the Kentucky Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Kentucky School Board Association, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, and the Kentucky Educational Association, the Kentucky Educational Television Authority (KET) was established in 1962. The major capital appropriation for the establishment of KET came from the sale of revenue bonds in the amount of $8,560,000, matched by $2,100,000 in federal funds. In 1968 the legislature granted KET its first operating funds.

In the spring of 1974, several tornadoes put much of Kentucky's communications systems, public and private, out of service, except for KET's network. This prompted the Kentucky Division of Emergency Services to propose a state emergency communications system. At the same time, KET was planning to stop leasing microwave interconnection and build its own facilities. The Kentucky Emergency Warning System (KEWS) was born from the merging of these projects. KEWS is to be completed sometime in 1980. The system will include an extensive microwave system over 5,100 miles long with 146 towers and over 600 voice channels. KET will use fiber optic technology to link its studios to KEWS. The public radio stations in Kentucky will benefit from KEWS by having higher quality studio-to-transmitter links through KEWS. Interconnection between public radio stations via KEWS has to date been blocked by commercial broadcasters.

Agencies

Kentucky Educational Television
600 Cooper Drive
Lexington, Kentucky 40502
(606) 233-0666
O. Leonard Press, Executive Director

Kentucky Educational Television, an independent agency, operates a 15-station, centralized public television network in the name of the Kentucky Educational Television Authority, the licensee. KET's responsibilities also include review and approval of state telemedia purchases. The Kentucky Educational Television Authority is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The nine-member Kentucky Authority includes the superintendent of public instruction, a staff person from the Department of Public Instruction acting as liaison between the authority and department on matters of curriculum, a representative of the University of Kentucky, a representative of the Council on Higher Education, and five citizens appointed by the governor for four-year terms.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Kentucky Educational Television Authority received a direct appropriation of $6,000,000 from the Kentucky General Assembly in FY 1979 for operating expenses of the network. KET does not make grants.

Interconnection

The State of Kentucky is building the Kentucky Early Warning System, a statewide communications network consisting of 5,100 miles of microwave and fiber optic interconnection. KEWS will replace Kentucky Educational Television's leased microwave facilities for the interconnection of the KET stations. KEWS will also upgrade the studio-to-transmitter links of the public radio stations in the state.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 168 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes stands as the enabling legislation for the Kentucky Educational Television Authority.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The Kentucky Educational Television Authority regulates its stations in its role as licensee. By statute, the Kentucky Authority is prohibited from engaging in political programming. The statute gives the authority regulatory power over public radio as well as television, although the authority does not exercise this responsibility. It also has the right of eminent domain.

Studies/plans

Numerous prospectuses on the Kentucky Early Warning System have been developed since 1974.

State associations

None

KENTUCKY

Public radio stations: 7; public TV stations: 15
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $6 million

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Kentucky Authority for Educational Television (Kentucky Educational Television-KET)
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (15 PTV stations)
GOVERNANCE	• 9-member appointed board • 4 ex officio members • 5 public members, with 4-year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $6,000,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: does not make grants
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave • Leased from telephone company • State-owned microwave and fiber optics—pending • Connects 15 KET PTV stations
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent state agency • Mandated by Chapter 168, Kentucky Revised Statutes • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WBKY-FM	Lexington	yes	no	University of Kentucky	State university
WFPL-FM	Louisville	yes	no	Louisville Free Public Library	Municipal library
WFPK-FM	Louisville	yes	no	Louisville Free Public Library	Municipal library
WUOL-FM	Louisville	yes	no	University of Louisville	State university
WMKY-FM	Morehead	yes	no	Morehead State University	State university
WKMS-FM	Murray	yes	no	Murray State University	State university
WEKU-FM	Richmond	yes	no	Eastman Kentucky University	State university

*CPB-qualified stations

Louisiana

History/background

In 1971 a task force on education in Louisiana prepared a report evaluating education in the state. Among the report's recommendations was the establishment of a state agency for public television and radio. The following year the Louisiana Educational Television Authority (LETA) was created by the state legislature. LETA does not currently hold the license to or operate any public radio stations. There are two CPB-qualified stations in the state. One is licensed to a state university and another to a community corporation.

Agencies

Louisiana Educational Television Authority
2618 Wooddale Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70805
(504) 925-6556
A. Fred Frey, Executive Director

The Louisiana Educational Television Authority, an independent agency, is the licensee and operator of a three-station, centralized public television network. LETA also funds some public television stations in Louisiana for which it does not hold the license (see funding). LETA assesses the needs of public broadcasting and makes recommendations to the Louisiana Legislature. It regulates public broadcasting stations and stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs. LETA's responsibilities also include review and approval of state telemedia purchases and coordination of state telemedia planning and closed-circuit television. LETA is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The 21-member LETA board includes the superintendent of education and the president of the Louisiana Board of Education. The governor appoints one member to LETA from a list of three

names submitted by each of the following: the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Louisiana Coordinating Council for Higher Education, the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Association of Broadcasters, the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Council for Music and Performing Arts, Inc., the director of the State Department of Hospitals, the Council for the Development of French in Louisiana, and the Louisiana AFL-CIO.

In addition, the governor appoints one member from each of Louisiana's eight congressional districts, from among the presidents, deans, and officers of existing private colleges and universities, and from among active public school teachers in the state.

The statute also mandates appointment of a program director and advisory board in each congressional district where there is a LETA PTV station.

The Department of Education has control of instructional television programming for primary and secondary education by statute. Similarly, the State Board of Education and the supervisors of Louisiana State University have control over instructional television programming for college credit, and the Department of Hospitals has control over medical instructional television programming.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Louisiana Educational Television Authority received an appropriation of $3,600,000 from the Louisiana Legislature in FY 1979. The bulk of the funds go for operating the three state-licensed television stations. LETA provides some funds to non-state-owned stations as well. One public radio station in Louisiana received support according to the following formula (the second station was not on the air until FY 1980):

$$\text{Station rate} \times \text{hours of noninstructional programming} \times 10\% = \text{Grant}$$

$$\text{Station rate} = \frac{\text{(operating expenses)}}{\text{(annual hrs. of operation)}}$$

In FY 1979 the radio station received $11,860. The one non-state-owned public television station was funded in the same manner for noninstructional programming, for a total of $125,280. The television station also received compensation for instructional television broadcasts. The compensation was determined by multiplying the station rate times the number of hours of instructional programming broadcast. In FY 1979 this totaled $328,800.

Interconnection

The three Louisiana Educational Television

LOUISIANA

Public radio stations: 2; public TV stations: 4
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $3.6 million

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Louisiana Educational Television Authority (LETA)
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (3 PTV stations) • Support and encourage public broadcasting • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to the state legislature • Regulate public broadcasting entities • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Produce programming
GOVERNANCE	• 21-member board • Appointed by governor • 6-year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $3,600,000 • Source: state legislative appropriations • Allocation: $11,860 to public radio station; $454,080 to non-LETA PTV station, remainder to LETA network
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave • Leased from local telephone company • Connects 4 PTV stations
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent state agency • Mandated under Chapter 13 of Title 17, Louisiana Revised Statutes 1950, R.S. 17:2501-17:2506 • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Authority stations and one non-LETA public television station licensed to a community corporation are interconnected by microwave leased from a local telephone company. The two public radio stations in the state are not interconnected.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Title 17, Chapter 13, Section 25 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 (R.S. 17:2501-17:2506) stands as the authorizing legislation for the Louisiana Educational Television Authority.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The Louisiana Educational Television Authority sets policy for its public television stations in its role as licensee. In addition, the statute prohibits editorializing and authorizes LETA to supervise and control frequency allocation for public broadcasting.

Studies/plans

None

State associations

None

LOUISIANA

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WWNO-FM	New Orleans	yes	yes	University of New Orleans of the Louisiana State University and A&M College Systems	State university
WRKF-FM	Baton Rouge	yes	no	Public Radio, Inc.	Community corporation

*CPB-qualified stations

Maine

History/background

In 1961 the Maine Legislature passed a bill authorizing the establishment of an educational television network and the issuance of a bond to fund the network's construction. In 1962 voters approved the bond in a referendum. The statute has been amended three times. In 1970 the State Supreme Court struck down portions of the statute that prohibited political and governmental activities. The court ruled that such a prohibition contradicted federal law in that, under the state law, programming in the public interest would be impossible. In 1971 the relevant section of the statute containing the political programming prohibition was repealed, references to radio were added, and "public broadcasting" was substituted for "educational television." In 1973 the role of the Committee on Maine Public Broadcasting was clarified. Currently five public television stations receive state support, along with two CPB-qualified public radio stations and one non-CPB-qualified radio station.

Agencies

Maine Public Broadcasting Network
Alumni Hall
University of Maine
Orono, Maine 04469
(207) 866-4493
Edward E. Winchester, General Manager
Robert Robinson, Radio Program Production Manager

The Maine Public Broadcasting Network (MPBN) operates a four-station, centralized public television network and a three-station, semi-centralized public radio network. The University of Maine Board of Trustees is the licensee of the stations comprising the MPBN and of four other campus-based noncommercial radio stations. A private corporation, formed by a consortium consisting of Colby, Bates, and Bowdoin Colleges, owns and operates the fifth public television station interconnected with the MPBN.

MPBN assesses the needs of public broadcasting, makes recommendations to the Maine Legislature, and stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs. MPBN's responsibilities include microwave systems and satellite installations and arrangements.

MPBN is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The Maine Public Broadcasting Network administratively constitutes a separate institution of the University of Maine system. The general manager of MPBN reports to the chancellor of the University of Maine and to a subcommittee of the Board of Trustees of the university. In addition, the enabling statute for MPBN requires the Committee on Maine Public Broadcasting to advise the University of Maine on public broadcasting policy. This committee has seven members appointed by the governor for five-year terms and includes a representative of the State Education Department and a representative of the University of Maine. There are 15 university trustees, appointed by the governor, who serve four-year terms.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The University of Maine received a direct appropriation of $939,060 from the state legislature for the Maine Public Broadcasting Network in FY 1979. MPBN allocated $350,000 for operating the MPBN radio station. Approximately 62 percent or about $219,000, of the MPBN radio budget comes from state funds. The remaining funds were allocated to the four MPBN public television stations. An additional $90,000, appropriated to the Department of Education, is given to the one PTV station that is not a member of MPBN for the instructional television services it provides.

Interconnection

The Maine Public Broadcasting Network operates a state-owned microwave system that connects its three public radio stations, its four public television stations, and one non-MPBN PTV station.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 247 of the Private and Special Law of Maine stands as the enabling legislation for the Maine Public Broadcasting Network.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The University of Maine Board of Trustees, through the Maine Public Broadcasting Network, regulates its stations in its role as licensee.

Studies/plans

None

State associations

None

MAINE

Public radio stations: 2; public TV stations: 5
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $1,029,060

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Maine Public Broadcasting Network (MPBN), University of Maine
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (3 public radio stations, 4 PTV stations) • Support and encourage public broadcasting • Assess needs of public broadcasting and make recommendations to the Maine Legislature • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Produce programming
GOVERNANCE	• General manager reports to chancellor and Board of Trustees of University of Maine subcommittee • Trustees hold licenses to stations • Committee on Maine Public Broadcasting, advisory
FUNDING	• Amount: $1,029,060 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature through University of Maine ($939,060) and through education department for ITV ($90,000) • Allocation: $219,000 to MPBN radio, remainder to MPBN TV; $90,000 to non-MPBN PTV station for ITV through Department of Education
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave • State-owned, MPBN-operated • Connects 4 MPBN PTV stations, 1 non-MPBN PTV station, and 3 MPBN public radio stations
LEGAL STATUS	• Separate institution in University of Maine system administration • Mandated under Private and Special Law of Maine, Chapter 247 • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

MAINE

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
CPB-Qualified					
WMEH-FM	Bangor	yes	yes	University of Maine (MPBN)	State university
WMEA-FM	Portland	yes	yes	University of Maine (MPBN)	State university
Other Noncommercial Radio Stations Receiving State Funds					
WMEM-FM**	Presque Isle	associate	yes	University of Maine (MPBN)	State university

*CPB-qualified stations

**NPR-associated station. Such stations, which usually have limited or no local production capacity, are not CPB-qualified, although their expenses are included in the budgets of the larger stations with which they are associated.

Maryland

History/background

After a showing of citizen interest in public broadcasting during the mid-1960s, the state education department published a study on public television for Maryland. Instead of authorizing the education department to obtain licenses for public television stations, the General Assembly passed a compromise bill in 1966 establishing the Maryland Educational-Cultural Television Commission to own and operate ETV stations. As a result, the education department was not authorized to hold the licenses for the stations, although it retained control of instructional television programming. In 1967 the Maryland Educational-Cultural Television Commission changed its name to the Maryland Public Broadcasting Commission. The latter change reflected the commission's interest in public radio broadcasting. There are currently five public television stations licensed to the Maryland Public Broadcasting Commission. The two CPB-qualified public radio stations in the state do not receive direct state support. The Maryland Commission has developed plans for co-locating transmitters for public radio on its public television towers, but the unavailability of frequencies has hindered this activity.

Agencies

Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting
11767 Bonita Avenue
Owings Mills, Maryland 21117
(301) 356-5600
Dr. Frederick Breitenfeld, Jr., Executive Director
Phyllis Hammond, Director of Administrative Services

The Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting, an independent state agency, is a five-station, centralized public television network licensed to the Maryland Public Broadcasting Commission. In addition to television production and broadcasting, the Maryland Center assesses needs for public broadcasting, makes recommendations to the state legislature, and stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs. In conjunction with the state education department, the Maryland Center also oversees instructional broadcasting. The Maryland Center is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The Maryland Public Broadcasting Commission has 11 members appointed by the governor, two of whom are nominated by the State Board of Education. The state superintendent of schools serves *ex officio*. Commissioners serve for five-year terms and can be reappointed.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting had a budget of $8,200,000 in FY 1979, of which approximately 60 percent, or about $4,920,000, was appropriated by the Maryland General Assembly. The Maryland Center does not make grants.

Interconnection

The Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting operates a microwave interconnection, leased from the local telephone company, for its five public television stations.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Article 24, Section 201-206 of the Public General Laws of Maryland, authorizes the Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting to own and operate

public broadcasting entities.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The Maryland Public Broadcasting Commission sets policy for its stations in its role as licensee. It does not regulate stations licensed to other entities.

Studies/plans

In 1964 and 1965, the state education department prepared a plan for a statewide noncommercial television network (see history/background).

State associations

None

MARYLAND

Public radio stations: 2; public TV stations: 5
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $4.9 million

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting Maryland Public Broadcasting Commission
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (5 PTV stations) • Produce programming • Support and encourage public broadcasting • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to the state legislature • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Oversee instructional broadcasting
GOVERNANCE	• 11-member board • Appointed by governor, including 2 members nominated by State Board of Education • State superintendent of schools serves ex officio • 5-year terms, renewable
FUNDING	• Amount: $4,920,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: does not make grants
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave • Leased from local telephone company • Connects 5 Maryland PTV stations
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent state agency • Mandated under Article 24, Section 201-206 of Public General Laws of Maryland • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSE TYPE
WBJC-FM	Baltimore	yes	no	Community College of Baltimore	State community college
WEAA-FM	Baltimore	yes	no	Morgan State College	State university

*CPB-qualified stations

Massachusetts

History/background

In 1953 the Massachusetts Board of Educational Television was created. In 1957 the Executive Committee for Educational Television was established to produce instructional television programming and to allocate state funds to other entities producing such programming. In 1960 the Massachusetts General Court (legislature) abolished the Board of Educational Television and incorporated its functions into those of the Executive Committee. In 1968 the Massachusetts Educational Communications Commission was established to foster the development of educational television in Massachusetts. Although its enabling legislation still stands, the commission is neither active nor funded.

The powers of the active Executive Committee

were amended in 1972 to include reimbursement to local school districts. In 1974 the Executive Committee, through its operating arm, Massachusetts Educational Television (MET), began purchasing broadcast air time directly from PTV stations. No other support is provided to the three public television or four public radio stations in Massachusetts.

Agencies

Massachusetts Educational Television
54 Rindge Avenue Extension
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140
(617) 876-9800
Suzanne R. Noonan, Executive Director
John LeBaron, Research and Development Associate

Massachusetts Educational Television is the operating arm of the Executive Committee for Educational Television. It operates a nonbroadcast distribution center for instructional programming and contracts for production and broadcast of instructional programs on public television stations. MET also provides support services to schools for instructional television programming and limited tape duplication, assesses the needs of instructional telecommunications, and makes recommendations to the Massachusetts General Court. MET acts to stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs. It is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

MET is a bureau within the Division of Curriculum and Instruction of the Massachusetts State Education Department. The executive director of MET reports to the associate commissioner of the division who in turn reports to the commissioner of the Department and the State Board of Education. MET also is governed by the Executive Committee for Educational Television, which is directly responsible to the Board of Education. The Executive Committee, appointed by the board, has 12 members, seven of whom must be representatives of local school districts. Members serve four-year terms.

Telecommunications Bureau
Executive Office for Administration and Finance
One Ashburton Place, Room 1519
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
(617) 727-7500
Robert J. Gerst, Telecommunications Manager

The Telecommunications Bureau administers communications for the state government. The bureau operates the government's centrex telephone system and oversees voice, data, radio, and television communications in the government (see studies/plans). The bureau is part of the Executive Office of Administration and Finance of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Educational Communications Commission

The Massachusetts Educational Communications Commission has no members, staff, or funds, but its enabling legislation still is on record.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

Massachusetts Educational Television received an appropriation of $381,386 from the Massachusetts General Court in FY 1979. MET also pursues grants from other sources. In FY 1979, MET allocated $231,000 for contracts for instructional television services. Of that amount, $177,988 went to public television stations; none went to public radio stations.

The Telecommunications Bureau received $350,000 from the Executive Office for Administration and Finance in FY 1979. Of that amount, $186,000 was used for a study of government telecommunications.

Interconnection

There is no statewide interconnection system. WGBH-TV in Boston does own a microwave link that connects it to its co-owned station in Springfield.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 71, Section 13, of the General Laws of Massachusetts stands as the enabling legislation for Massachusetts Educational Television. Chapter 6, Section 158, authorizes the creation and operation of the Massachusetts Educational Communications Commission (currently not active).

Pending legislation: Legislation may be introduced upon the completion of a study by the Telecommunications Bureau.

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

The Bureau of Telecommunications has contracted for a comprehensive statewide telecommunications study to include voice, radio, data and video, and public broadcasting. Massachusetts Educational Television, with funding from CPB, is conducting a study of nonbroadcast telecom-

munications and instructional television in Massachusetts.

State associations
None

MASSACHUSETTS

Public radio stations: 4; public TV stations: 3
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $177,988

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Massachusetts Educational Television (MET)	Telecommunications Bureau
PURPOSE	• Oversee instructional telecommunications • Produce and contract for production of programming • Assess needs of instructional telecommunications and make recommendations to Massachusetts General Court • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs	• Operate state government telecommunications network • Oversee state government voice, data, radio, and television communications
GOVERNANCE	• Bureau within Division of Curriculum and Instruction of State Education Department • Also governed by Executive Committee for Educational Television	• Part of Executive Office for Administration and Finance
FUNDING	• Amount: $381,386 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $231,000 used for contracts for ITV services; $177,988 of that goes to PTV stations	• Amount: $350,000 • Source: Executive Office for Administration and Finance Budget • Allocation: administered $186,000 contract to study state government telecommunications
INTERCONNECTION	• N/A	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Part of State Education Department • Mandated by Chapter 71, section 13 of the General Laws of Massachusetts • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes	• Part of executive branch of Massachusetts government • Nonstatutory

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WFCR-FM	Amerst	yes	no	University of Massachusetts	State university
WGBH-FM	Boston	yes	no	WGBH Educational Foundation	Community corporation
WBUR-FM	Boston	yes	no	Boston University	Private college/university
WICN-FM	Worcester	yes	no	WICN Public Radio, Inc.	Community corporation

*CPB qualified stations

Michigan

History/background

In 1967 a study prepared for the Michigan Department of Education suggested that it become both the chief planning and development agency for public broadcasting in Michigan and the license holder of the noncommercial stations in the state. To maintain the autonomy of their stations, public broadcasting station managers in the state formed the Public Broadcasters' Organization of Michigan (PBOM) to block the Department of Education's efforts.

In 1974 PBOM incorporated when interest in public broadcasting picked up again in the Department of Education. During the same period, attempts to establish a public broadcasting commission to provide state funding to the stations were stymied by both the Department of Education and the state universities that held the licenses to most of the stations in Michigan. The universities feared their control over the stations would be abrogated and their constitutional independence undermined if other state agencies became involved in public broadcasting. Unlike many states, Michigan has no central administrative policy agency for state universities. More recently, legislative attempts to create a public broadcasting corporation have failed, in part, because of the poor condition of the Michigan economy. However, PBOM has been successful in obtaining state capital funding for a public television uplink in Detroit. Currently PBOM is being restructured as the Michigan Corporation for Public Broadcasting, a nonstatutory, nonprofit corporation to support and encourage the growth and development of the state's public broadcasting activities.

In Michigan there are 12 CPB-qualified stations, two additional radio stations operated by

two of the CPB-qualified stations, and six public television stations.

Agencies

Michigan Instructional Television Study Committee
Communications Services Program
State Library Services
Department of Education
P.O. Box 30007
Lansing, Michigan 48909
(517) 373-1582
Mary Ann Hanna, Head

The Michigan Instructional Television Study Committee has, as its charge, to study televised instruction, its needs, and role in Michigan's educational process. The committee has 25 members appointed by the State Board of Education for one-year terms, renewable three times. The activities of the committee are coordinated by the Communications Services Program of the State Library Services of the Michigan Department of Education.

Michigan does not have a designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

Interconnection

The public television stations are building a satellite uplink with funds provided by the state. Terrestrial interconnection to the state-funded television uplink and the CPB-funded radio uplink is being considered.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Michigan Instructional Television Study Committee has no budget. It receives administrative support from the Communications Services Program of the State Library Services of the Department of Education.

All CPB-qualified public broadcasting stations licensed to state-supported universities and colleges in Michigan are funded out of the public service fund in the budgets of their respective universities. However, each year the governor's office recommends to the legislature that a base level appropriation be provided in the public service funds for the stations. Currently the governor recommends $140,000 for each CPB-qualified public radio station and $420,000 for each CPB-qualified public television station that the universities operate. Because the universities are administrative and/or constitutional independents, they are free to spend these funds as they see fit. Most universities pass all of the base level money to their stations and provide additional support as well.

The State of Michigan provides a tax credit to contributors to public broadcasting. Fifty percent of the donations to public broadcasting stations, up to $100 per person and $5,000 per corporation per year, can be subtracted from the amount due for state income tax.

The Michigan Legislature appropriated $340,000 in FY 1980 to the public television stations to build a public television satellite uplink.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Sections 388.1041-1043 of the Michigan Code authorize the State Board of Education to accept federal funds and to set up an advisory committee on educational television. These statutes refer to the federal legislation of the 1960s.

Pending legislation: A bill, SB 843, to establish an advisory commission on telecommunications under the aegis of the State Department of Education, was introduced in the 1980 session.

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

In 1967 a plan recommending consolidation of public broadcasting in Michigan under the Department of Education was developed.

State associations

Michigan Corporation for Public Broadcasting
c/o George Lott, President
WGVC-TV
Grand Valley State College
Allendale, Michigan 49401
(616) 895-6691

This is the successor organization to the Public Broadcasters' Organization of Michigan.

MICHIGAN

Public radio stations: 12; public TV stations: 6
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $340,000*

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Michigan Instructional Television Study Committee
PURPOSE	• Study the needs, role, cost effectiveness, and alternatives to televised instruction in Michigan
GOVERNANCE	• 25 members • Appointed by State Board of Education • 1-year terms, renewable 3 times
FUNDING	• Amount: 0 • Source: N/A • Allocation: N/A
INTERCONNECTION	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Nonstatutory • Coordinated by Communication Services Program of State Library Services of Education Department

*For construction of PTV satellite uplink.

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WCML-FM**	Alpena	associate	no	Central Michigan University	State university
WOUM-FM	Ann Arbor	yes	no	Regents of University of Michigan	State university
WAUS-FM	Berrien Springs	yes	no	Andrews Broadcasting Corporation	Private college/university
WDET-FM	Detroit	yes	no	Wayne State University	State university
WKAR-AM	East Lansing	yes	no	Michigan State University	State university
WKAR-FM	East Lansing	yes	no	Michigan State University	State university
WFBE-FM	Flint	yes	no	Flint Board of Education	School district
WVGR-FM**	Grand Rapids	associate	no	Regents of the University of Mich.	State university
WGGL-FM	Houghton	yes	no	Michigan Technological University	State university
WIAA-FM	Interlochen	yes	no	Interlochen Center for the Arts	Private college/university
WMUK-FM	Kalamazoo	yes	no	Western Michigan University	State university
WNMU-FM	Marquette	yes	no	Northern Michigan University Board of Control	State university
WCMU-FM	Mount Pleasant	yes	no	Central Michigan University	State university
WEMU-FM	Ypsilanti	yes	no	Eastern Michigan University	State university

*CPB-qualified stations.
**NPR-associated stations. These stations, which usually have limited or no local production capacity, are not CPB-qualified, although their expenses are included in the budgets of the larger stations with which they are associated.

Minnesota

History/background

Support of public broadcasting by the state government began in 1922 when the Minnesota Legislature provided line item funding for the radio station licensed to the University of Minnesota. More recently in 1975, the legislature voted to fund PTV stations for state legislative coverage. That same year, the Governor's Task Force on Public/Educational Radio issued its report, which evaluated a proposal to merge the two University of Minnesota public radio stations with Minnesota Public Radio (MPR), a multi-station, semi-centralized community licensee. The result would have been a centralized, dual-channel radio broadcast service licensed to an MPR-type entity with partial state support. Disagreement between the state university and MPR and lack of support from the governor frustrated this plan.

At the time the radio merger plan was being discussed, the state legislature appropriated $120,000 through the State Arts Board for matching grants to non-metropolitan public TV stations. Metropolitan PTV stations were excluded in order to avoid supporting a controversial station in Minneapolis.

In 1977 MPR hired an advocate to work for state funding of public radio. A bill modeled on the PTV funding statute was proposed, with eligibility limited to CPB-qualified stations. Other noncommercial radio stations, including most members of the Association of Minnesota

Public Educational Radio Stations (AMPERS), supported one of two other bills that included provisions for study and planning of public radio in Minnesota. None of the bills passed. At the same time, financial support for PTV did pass, including capital funds for a new station and $250,000 in matching funds. In 1978 the legislative leadership created a joint legislative commission on public broadcasting that proposed a bill to provide funding for public radio and television for three years with escalating appropriations. Lack of interest on the part of the legislators serving on the commission and opposition by some stations to provisions for open meetings again defeated state funding. The commission's tenure lasted only two years. Additional bills for support of public radio were introduced in both the house and senate in 1978, but committee hearings were never held.

In 1979 a concerted effort by AMPERS helped pass a bill providing matching grants to both CPB-qualified and non-qualified stations. MPR decided not to apply for the portion of funds for which it was eligible. MPR felt that the uncertainty and inconsistency of state funding would jeopardize the stability of its long-range fiscal planning, that state funding could influence programming, that such funding could hurt the credibility of the stations' news and public affairs programming, and that listener support and MPR responsiveness to its community of license could be reduced by such support.

A bill to provide capital funds to public radio stations was introduced in the 1980 session of the legislature. The bill, supported by AMPERS, would have used the eligibility criteria established for support grants in the 1979 public radio bill. The bill died in committee.

The State Arts Board is empowered to administer funds to public broadcasting stations. It has no other role or authority with regard to public broadcasting. Since the end of 1975, no agency in Minnesota has had the authority to evaluate and rank applications for broadcasting or telecommunications facilities grants to HEW or NTIA. The Higher Education Coordinating Board was given that authority in 1970, but the governor neither renewed nor transferred that authority to another agency when it expired in 1975.

Agencies

Minnesota State Arts Board
2500 Park Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404
(612) 341-7170
John Ondov, Executive Director
Mary Sulerud, Public Information Officer

The primary function of the Minnesota State Arts Board is to support and encourage the arts. As dispenser of grants to public broadcasting stations, its role is an administrative one. The State Arts Board has eleven members appointed by the governor, according to the provisions of an open nomination law, for four-year terms.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The state legislature appropriated $154,045 in FY 1979 to the State Arts Board for disbursement to PTV stations serving Minnesota. The funds were divided equally among six eligible stations. One of the six stations is located in an adjacent state but serves Minnesota audiences.

In FY 1980 the state legislature appropriated $340,000 to the Arts Board for PTV stations and $75,000 for public radio stations. In FY 1981 it appropriated $125,000 for radio stations.

Public television stations in FY 1980 are eligible for bloc grants distributed to each station in equal amounts for operational costs. Matching grants to stations are subject to several restrictions:

- No grant can exceed the amount of Minnesota-based contributions received by that station in the previous fiscal year.
- Matchable income cannot include monetary or in-kind support from CPB, tax-generated funds, support or contract payments by public or private elementary and secondary schools, corporate or foundation contributions over $500 from any one contributor in a year, support for capital expenditures, or support from entities based out of state.

Matching grant funds are allocated on a dollar-for-dollar basis until the total amount appropriated has been distributed equally among all eligible applicants. The state appropriation for PTV in FY 1980 was $240,000 for bloc grants and $100,000 for matching grants.

Public radio funding differs somewhat from that for public TV. Because not all noncommercial radio stations are CPB-qualified and because Minnesota has chosen to support some of the smaller non-qualified stations, eligibility criteria for state support are set out in the public broadcasting statute. They include requirements for facilities, staff, broadcast schedules, programming, budget levels, governance, open meetings, and audits. The requirements are very similar to those used by CPB to determine eligibility for federal funds. Except in a few instances (staffing, budget, and hours on air), the Minnesota requirements are less rigorous than CPB's. Public radio stations are eligible only for matching grants. The grants are restricted as follows:

• Stations must use the grants for operating expenses.

• The grants to any station cannot exceed one third of that station's operating budget of the previous fiscal year.

• Matchable income can include only (1) the amount received in the preceding year by the station in private non-tax-generated contributions from sources within the state (funds donated for capital expenses are excluded), and (2) the dollar value in the preceding year of contributions of volunteer time to station operations, provided that the volunteer time was not used for the purpose of raising money for the station. Volunteer time must be valued at the federal minimum wage per hour. A station's total allocation for volunteer time shall not exceed 20 percent of its total grant.

The state matches all income as defined above with two state dollars for each station dollar until a station has received $10,000 in state support. Remaining grant funds are distributed on a dollar-for-dollar basis until the total state appropriation is allocated equally among eligible applicants. The state appropriation for public radio is $75,000 for FY 1980 and $125,000 for FY 1981.

MINNESOTA

Public radio stations: 11; public TV stations: 5
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $154,045

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	State Arts Board
PURPOSE	• Support and encourage arts in the state • Administer public broadcasting station assistance grants • Contract for production
GOVERNANCE	• 11- member board • Appointed by governor, based on provisions of open nomination law • 4-year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $154,045 for public broadcasting; not part of Arts Board's main budget • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocations: divided equally among 6 PTV stations including one out-of-state station
INTERCONNECTION	• Not by this agency
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent state agency • Minnesota Statutes 1978, Chapter 139.18-19 mandates public broadcasting role

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
CPB-Qualified					
KSJR-FM	Collegeville	yes	no	Minnesota Public Radio	Community corporation
WSCD-FM	Duluth	yes	no	Minnesota Public Radio	Community corporation
KAXE-FM	Grand Rapids	yes	yes	Northern Community Radio	Community corporation
KUOM-AM	Minneapolis	yes	yes	University of Minnesota	State university
KSJN-FM	Minneapolis-St. Paul	yes	no	Minnesota Public Radio	Community corporation
KSJN-AM**	Minneapolis-St. Paul	associate	no	Minnesota Public Radio	Community corporation
KCCM-FM	Moorhead	yes	no	Minnesota Public Radio	Community corporation
WCAL-FM	Northfield	yes	yes	St. Olaf College	Private college/university
WCAL-AM**	Northfield	associate	no	St. Olaf College	Private college/university
KRSW-FM	Worthington	yes	no	Minnesota Public Radio	Community corporation
WLSE-FM	Rochester	yes	no	Minnesota Public Radio	Community corporation
Other Noncommercial Radio Stations Receiving State Funds					
KBSB-FM	Bemidji	no	yes	Bemidji State University	State university
KFAI-FM	Minneapolis	no	yes	Fresh Air, Inc.	Community corporation
WDTH-FM	Duluth	no	yes	University of Minnesota	State university
KMOS-FM	Minneapolis	no	yes	Center for Communication and Development	Community corporation

*CPB qualified stations.

**NPR associated stations. Such stations, which usually have limited or no local production capacity, are not CPB qualified, although their expenses are included in the budgets of the larger stations with which they are associated.

Interconnection

Minnesota Public Radio, a multi-station, community licensee, interconnects its stations with a combination of MPR-owned microwave links, leased land lines, and off-air pick-ups. Except for one off-air pick-up, the MPR interconnection is unidirectional, with origination at the flagship station in Minneapolis. Minnesota Public Television, an association of state PTV stations (and the successor organization to Midwestern Educational Television), owns and operates a microwave interconnection for most of the public television stations in Minnesota and one station in Fargo, North Dakota.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 139.18-19 of the Minnesota Statute directs the Minnesota State Arts Board to provide grants to public broadcasting stations.

Pending legislation: Legislative action to add capital and operating bloc grants to the matching grants for public radio is being considered by some public radio stations.

Regulation

Minnesota does not regulate public broadcasting outside of the restrictions on funding eligibility and expenditure outlined above.

Studies/plans

The Governor's Task Force on Public/Educational Radio issued a report in 1975. The same year a "Plan for Educational Radio for the State of Minnesota," prepared by AMPERS, was recommended for transmission to the FCC without endorsement by a subcommittee of the Higher Education Coordinating Board. The plan called for the allocation of frequencies to various communities to assure public radio coverage for the entire state. The state planning agency issued a paper on issues and problems in Minnesota public broadcasting in 1976.

State associations

Association of Minnesota Public Educational Radio Stations (AMPERS)
c/o Paul Peterson, President
WCAL/WCAL-FM
St. Olaf College
Northfield, Minnesota 55057
(507) 663-3071

Minnesota Public Television
1640 Como Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

This is the successor organization to Midwestern Educational Television-MET.

Mississippi

History/background

As a result of a 1965 study of the educational needs within Mississippi, which suggested that educational television could help bridge the gap in the quality of education between the state and the rest of the country, several leaders inside and outside the state government formulated and promoted legislation in 1966 that established Mississippi Educational Television. In 1969 the Mississippi Legislature took Mississippi Educational Television out of the Research and Development Branch of the University of Mississippi and established it as an independent agency, the Mississippi Authority for Educational Television (MAET). MAET put its first station on the air in 1970 and completed its network in 1973. Currently, the network consists of eight state-owned public television stations.

There is only one CPB-qualified public radio station in the state, licensed to a state community college; it receives no direct state funds. However in 1980, the Mississippi Legislature amended the enabling statute for MAET specifically to allow it to construct and operate public radio stations. The legislature also appropriated $500,000 for that purpose. MAET's plans call for eight interconnected public radio stations with transmitters colocated with its television transmitters.

There has been a history of opposition by commercial broadcasters in the state toward the growth of noncommercial radio stations. In 1975 the legislature was asked to put a rider on the appropriations bill for the state university, prohibiting the use of state funds for operating any noncommercial broadcasting station with a power output of more than ten watts. No legislation was passed however.

In 1980 the Mississippi Broadcasters Association (MBA) filed a Petition to Deny with the FCC

against the application of the Mississippi University of Women for a noncommercial educational radio station. The MBA argued that the MAET is required by state statute to control and supervise the allocation of radio frequencies reserved in Mississippi for noncommercial, educational use and that the applicant did not submit its application to MAET for approval. MAET filed an Opposition to the Petition to Deny arguing that it does not have the power or responsibility to approve or disapprove applications for noncommercial educational radio stations. The case is pending.

Agencies

Mississippi Authority for Educational Television
P.O. Drawer 1101
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
(601) 982-6565
Forrest Lee Morris, Executive Director

The Mississippi Authority for Educational Television, an independent state agency, is the licensee and operator of an eight-station, centralized public television network. MAET is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The MAET governing board has seven members, one of whom is the state superintendent of public education. Four members are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the state senate, and three of those four must be school teachers or principals. One member is nominated by the Junior College Commission and confirmed by the senate, and one is nominated by the Board of Trustees of the state universities.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Mississippi Authority for Educational Television received a direct appropriation of $3,926,300 from the Mississippi Legislature in FY 1979 for operating the eight stations of the network. MAET does not make station grants. In FY 1980 MAET received an appropriation of $500,000 to build a public radio network.

Interconnection

The Mississippi Authority for Educational Television interconnects its stations via a microwave system leased from AT&T.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Title 37, Chapter 63, of the Mississippi Code of 1972 stands as the enabling legislation for the Mississippi Authority for Educational Television. Article 4 of the yearly appropriations bill for MAET precludes state agencies from using MAET as a production outlet.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

In its enabling legislation the Mississippi Authority for Educational Television is given the power to control and supervise the use of frequencies assigned for public broadcasting; review and approve all applications for public broadcasting frequencies; review and approve all applications for capital funds; prescribe official, state-approved standards for appropriate educational television equipment to ensure technical compatibility; and determine and approve all policies governing the programming, administration, control, and supervision of Mississippi educational television and educational radio. MAET does not, however, view itself as having regulatory control over non-MAET licensees because of the jurisdiction of the FCC in the allocation and regulation of frequencies.

The statute also specifically prohibits carriage of programming by the Sex Education and Information Council of the United States (SEICUS) on any educational television station in Mississippi.

Studies/plans

In 1979 the Mississippi Authority for Educational Television commissioned the Public Service Satellite Consortium (PSSC) to catalogue equipment available at state educational institutions for nonbroadcast distribution of educational programming. MAET and the University System of Mississippi jointly are funding another study by the PSSC to ascertain the telecommunications needs of state educational institutions.

State associations

None

MISSISSIPPI

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WNJC-FM	Senatobia	yes	no	Northwest Mississippi Junior College	State community college

*CPB qualified stations

MISSISSIPPI

Public radio stations: 1; Public TV Stations: 8
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $3,926,300

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Mississippi Authority for Educational Television (MAET)
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting stations (8 PTV stations; 8 public radio stations planned) • Produce programming • Oversee instructional broadcasting
GOVERNANCE	• 7-member board • Appointed by governor, Junior College Commission, and Board of Trustees of state university • 4-year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $3,926,300 (FY 1979); $500,000 (FY 1980) for public radio • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature. • Allocation: does not make grants
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave • Leased From AT&T • Connects 8 MAET PTV stations
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent state agency • Mandated by Title 37, Section 63, Mississippi Code of 1972 • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Missouri

History/background

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, in response to the FCC's proposal to establish an FM Table of Assignments, the University of Missouri made a major effort to secure frequencies for and build public radio stations. Other than the university's activities as a licensee, the State of Missouri has not been involved in public radio. All but two of the nine public radio stations in Missouri are licensed to state universities.

In 1974 the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education established an Office of the Director of Instructional Television and an advisory group, the Missouri Instructional Television Council.

In 1980 the Missouri General Assembly passed a bill authorizing grants totaling $2,500,000 million for the four public television stations in the state. The amount actually appropriated for these grants will be determined by the next session of the legislature.

Agencies

Office of Instructional Television
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
P.O. Box 480
Jefferson City, Missouri 65151
(314) 751-2625
Hal Gardner, Director

The duties of the Office of Instructional Television include liaison between the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and public broadcasting stations, promotion of instructional television, workshops, advice, and other in-service activities for schools using instructional television, and participation within Agency for Instructional Television (AIT) consortia. This office occasionally reviews applications to NTIA for facilities funding, but there is no designated agency for that purpose in Missouri.

The Office of Instructional Television is located within the curriculum unit of the Division of Instruction of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. An advisory group, the Missouri Instructional Television Council composed of representatives of the educational community, the public television stations, and the public, provides suggestions to the department in instructional television matters.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Office of Instructional Television received $127,000 from the budget of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education in FY

1979. Of that amount, approximately $100,000 provided for department participation in consortia production of instructional programming of the Agency for Instructional Television.

Interconnection

Several of the public radio stations licensed to the University of Missouri are interconnected by voice-quality telephone lines.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Section 170.057 of the Missouri Statutes Annotated authorizes school districts to contract for educational television services. Section 37.230 of the Missouri Code authorizes state support for public television according to a formula that would appropriate up to 50 cents per capita to public television, half divided equally among the stations and half allocated on a *pro rata* basis according to the size of station budgets.

Pending legislation: A bill to appropriate funds according to the authorization described above will be introduced in the 1981 session of the Missouri Legislature.

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

The University of Missouri promulgated a *Statement of Policy and Summary of Guidelines Relating to the Operation of University-Owned Noncommercial Educational FM Radio Broadcast Facilities* in 1974.

State associations

Missouri Public Radio Association
c/o Rollie Stadlman
Director of Broadcasting
KXCV-FM
N.W. Missouri State University
Maryville, Missouri 64468
(816) 582-2076

MISSOURI

Public radio stations: 9; public TV stations: 4
State appropriations for public broadcasting: 0

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Office of Instructional Television
PURPOSE	• Act as liaison between Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and public broadcasting stations • Provide in-service support to schools for instructional television services • Participate in AIT consortia productions
GOVERNANCE	• Part of Curriculum Unit, within Division of Instruction of Department of Elementary and Secondary Education • Missouri Instructional Television Council, advisory group
FUNDING	• Amount: $127,000 • Source: Department of Elementary and Secondary Education • Allocation: $100,000 contributed to AIT for consortia productions
INTERCONNECTION	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Part of Department of Elementary and Secondary Education • Nonstatutory

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
KBFL-FM	Buffalo	yes	no	School District #1, Dallas County	School district
KBIA-FM	Columbia	yes	no	University of Missouri	State university
KCUR-FM	Kansas City	yes	no	University of Missouri at Columbia	State university
KXCV-FM	Maryville	yes	no	Northwest Missouri State University	State university
KSOZ-FM	Point Lookout	yes	no	School of the Ozarks	Private college/university
KUMR-FM	Rolla	yes	no	University of Missouri at Rolla	State university
KWMU-FM	St. Louis	yes	no	University of Missouri	State university
KSMU-FM	Springfield	yes	no	Southwest Missouri State University	State university
KCMW-FM	Warrensburg	yes	no	Central Missouri State University	State university

*CPB qualified stations

Montana

History/background

In 1971 the Montana Legislature authorized the state superintendent of public instruction to assess the needs of educational institutions for educational television services and to coordinate the development of such services. An advisory committee on educational television was created to assist the superintendent. In 1974 the legislature created the Montana Educational Broadcasting Commission and appropriated $300,000 to study the feasibility of establishing a public television station in Montana. For a variety of political reasons, including apparent irregularities in the real estate practices of some members of the commission in connection with the selection of a site for the proposed station, the legislature abolished the commission in 1975. There is currently one CPB-qualified public radio station in the state and no public TV station.

In 1980 the governor created the Montana Telecommunications Advisory Council to coordinate the development of public broadcasting in the state.

Agencies

Montana Telecommunications Advisory Council
Department of Administration
155 Sam W. Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana 59601
(406) 449-2032
David M. Lewis, Director

Established in 1980, the Montana Telecommunications Advisory Council will coordinate and plan for the development of public broadcasting in Montana. The Telecommunications Council is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The Telecommunications Council has six members, appointed by the governor, who serve for the duration of the council's existence. The council is part of the Montana Department of Administration.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

None

Interconnection

None

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: None
Pending legislation: None

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

None

State associations

None

MONTANA

Public radio stations: 1; public TV stations: 0
State appropriations for public broadcasting: 0

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Montana Telecommunications Advisory Council
PURPOSE	• Coordinate and plan the development of public broadcasting in Montana
GOVERNANCE	• 7 members • Appointed by governor • Serve for the duration of the council's existence
FUNDING	• None
INTERCONNECTION	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Part of Department of Administration • Nonstatutory • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
KUFM-FM	Missoula	yes	no	University of Montana	State university

*CPB qualified stations

Nebraska

History/background

In 1951 the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska petitioned the FCC for the reservation of a television channel in Lincoln for noncommercial use. In 1954 a commercial television company offered one of its two channels to the university as a gift. The commercial station held the new noncommercial channel in trust until the university could assume control in 1956. The commercial station also allowed the university to use its broadcast facilities until the school obtained facilities in 1957.

Six Nebraska school districts formed the Nebraska Council for Educational Television in 1960 and petitioned and received from the FCC five VHF noncommercial television channel assignments throughout the state. In 1962 the Great Plains National Instructional Television Library, a videotape exchange project, was established at the University of Nebraska. The following year, in response to a feasibility study by the Nebraska State Committee on Educational Television, the Nebraska Legislature created the Nebraska Educational Television Commission. The licenses held by the Nebraska Council were assumed by the new commission. By 1968 nine stations comprised the Nebraska Educational Television Network and were on the air—eight licensed to the Nebraska Educational Television Commission and one to the University of Nebraska. A network telecommunications center was completed in 1972. In 1975 the Nebraska Educational Television Commission received a grant from CPB to study the feasibility of a public radio network. Plans for the radio network have been hindered by the opposition of commercial broadcasters, particularly those from radio stations in small, rural markets. There is currently one CPB-qualified public radio station in Nebraska, but it receives no state funds.

Agencies

Nebraska Educational Television Commission
P.O. Box 83111
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501
(402) 472-3611
Jack McBride, General Manager
Paul E. Few, Administrative Manager
Ron Hull, Program Manager

The Nebraska Educational Television Commission is the licensee of an eight-station, 15-translator, centralized public television network. Programming for the network is produced at the network production center in Lincoln and at the University of Nebraska's public television station in Omaha. The primary responsibility of the Nebraska Commission is transmission and interconnection of the Nebraska Educational Television Network, while the University of Nebraska provides most of the programming for the network. Other functions of the Nebraska Commission include assessing the needs of public broadcasting to make recommendations to the Nebraska Legislature and stimulating interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs. Several entities, in addition to the University of Nebraska Television, cooperate with the commission to provide educational television programs and services. The Nebraska Department of Education is responsible for instructional television programs broadcast over the network to elementary and secondary schools. The University of Nebraska at Omaha Television Department produces instructional programs for the Nebraska Department of Education, as well as public television programs for the Omaha station and the network. NETCHE, Inc., a consortium of Nebraska colleges and universities, uses television and the network to supplement postsecondary campus instruction. The University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Division of Continuing Studies, uses the network to bring college credit and noncredit telecourses to adults throughout the state.

The Nebraska Commission is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes. The commission has nine members, including the commissioner of education or his designee, the president of the University of Nebraska, or his designee, a representative of private education, residents of various classes of school districts, no more than four educators, and at least two members from each congressional district. Commissioners are appointed to four-year renewable terms by the governor with confirmation by the legislature.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Nebraska Educational Television Commission received an appropriation of $3,000,000 from the Nebraska Legislature in FY 1979. The commission reimbursed the University of Nebraska approximately $400,000 for production costs of programs supplied to the Nebraska network and for the cost of operating its transmitter. The university received a direct appropriation of $600,000 in FY 1979 from the legislature for its role in the network.

Interconnection

The Nebraska Educational Television Commission operates a microwave interconnection leased from AT&T through local companies for

its eight stations and the University of Nebraska public television station.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Article 21, Section 79-2101 through 79-2114, stands as the enabling legislation for the Nebraska Educational Television Commission.

Pending legislation: A bill to authorize the development of a public radio network was introduced in the legislature in 1979.

Regulation

By statute, the Nebraska Educational Television Commission has the power to establish the general policies relating to the nature and character of educational television broadcasts and to review all network programs to ensure their viewing suitability. The Nebraska Commission is required to ensure that its facilities are not used for broadcast propaganda or attempts to influence legislation. In addition, the commission regulates its stations in its role as licensee.

Studies/plans

In 1962 the Nebraska State Committee on Educational Television completed a feasibility study on educational television for the state. In 1975 CPB funded a public radio network feasibility study and a companion engineering report. In May 1980, the Nebraska Educational Television Commission established a five-year, long-range plan and that same year established a ten-year equipment replacement plan. Also in 1980, the governor formed a study committee on instructional television.

State associations

None

NEBRASKA

Public radio stations: 1; public TV stations: 9
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $3.6 million

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Nebraska Educational Television Commission
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (8 PTV stations, 15 translators) • Assess needs of public broadcasting and make recommendations to the state legislature • Produce and contract for production of programming • Oversee instructional broadcasting • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Assess the needs of public broadcasting and make recommendations to the legislature
GOVERNANCE	• 9-member commission • Appointed by governor, confirmed by legislature • 4-year terms, renewable
FUNDING	• Amount: $3,600,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $400,000 provided to University of Nebraska on per-cost basis for network program production by commission. University receives $600,000 directly from legislature
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave • Leased from AT&T • Connects 8 commission PTV stations and University of Nebraska PTV station
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent state agency • Mandated by Nebraska revised statutes 79.2101-2115 • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
KIOS-FM	Omaha	yes	no	School Board of City of Omaha	School district

*CPB qualified stations

Nevada

History/background

In 1967 the Clark County School District received an HEW Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program grant to plan a statewide ETV service. The proposal for that grant included establishing a state public broadcasting agency, the Nevada Educational Communications Commission. A public television station, licensed to the school district, was established in Las Vegas the following year with an EBFP facilities grant, but the commission never received any state appropriations for station operation assistance. In 1975 at its request, the commission was abolished. There is one CPB-qualified public radio station in Nevada, but it receives no state funds.

There is currently no designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

Agencies

None

Interconnection

None

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: None
Pending legislation: None

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

None

State associations

None

NEVADA

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
KNPR-FM	Las Vegas	yes	no	Nevada Public Radio Corporation	Community corporation

*CPB-qualified stations

New Hampshire

History/background

In 1959 the University of New Hampshire, with help from what is now called New Hampshire Public Broadcasting Council, Inc., an organization of schools and colleges, established the state's first public television station and the beginning of a state network. The state legislature began appropriations to the network, New Hampshire Public Television, in 1962.

In order to address some organizational and financial needs of New Hampshire Public Television, licensee of five PTV stations and two translators, the council and the University System of New Hampshire created a Joint Committee on New Hampshire Public Broadcasting in 1968. The Joint Committee's recommendation to establish a governing entity separate from the Board of Trustees of the University System of New Hampshire was accepted by the trustees the following year.

There are no public radio stations in New Hampshire. In 1978 New Hampshire Public Television proposed developing a statewide FM public radio network. However, plans have been deferred because a private group seeks to establish such a station without state ownership.

Agencies

New Hampshire Public Television
Box Z
Durham, New Hampshire 03824
(603) 862-1010

New Hampshire Public Television is a five-station, centralized public television network. The network's functions include assessing the needs of public broadcasting to make recommendations to the New Hampshire General Court (legislature), overseeing instructional broadcasting, and stimulating interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs. New Hampshire Public Television is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

New Hampshire Public Television is governed

by a Board of Governors, a subcommittee of the University System of New Hampshire Board of Trustees. The trustees hold the licenses of the stations in the network. The Board of Governors has seven members: the president of the University of New Hampshire, two members appointed by the chairman of the University System Board of Trustees, and four members nominated by the New Hampshire Public Broadcasting Council and confirmed by the trustees. Members of the Board of Governors serve renewable, three-year terms. The university system vice-chancellor for financial affairs and treasurer of the Board of Trustees serves *ex officio* as the treasurer of the Board of Governors. The president of the Board of Governors reports to the University System Board of Trustees. The general manager of New Hampshire Public Television reports to the Board of Governors. The University of New Hampshire provides support services and administrative supervision for operating the network.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

New Hampshire Public Television received an appropriation of $846,916 in FY 1979 from the New Hampshire General Court for operating expenses. In addition, the General Court provided $2,200,000 million for capital improvement. New Hampshire Public Television uses the funds for the operation of its stations and does not make grants.

Interconnection

The New Hampshire Public Television stations are interconnected via a microwave system owned by the University of New Hampshire.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Section 189.49 authorizes school districts to provide educational television services to pupils.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

An engineering report by Atlantic Research Corporation studying the feasibility of a public radio network was issued in 1978. In 1979 the Joint Committee on New Hampshire Public Broadcasting of the University System of New Hampshire and the New Hampshire Public Broadcasting Council issued a report recommending changes in the governance of New Hampshire Public Television, capital expansion for the television network, and establishment of a public radio network.

State associations

None

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Public radio stations: 0; public TV stations: 5
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $3,047,000

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	New Hampshire Public Television
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (5 PTV stations, 2 translators) • Support and encourage public broadcasting • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to the state legislature • Produce programming • Oversee instructional broadcasting • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs
GOVERNANCE	• Board of Governors is subcommittee of licensee, University System of New Hampshire • 7 members, appointed by trustees and New Hampshire Public Broadcasting Council • 3-year renewable terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $3,047,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: does not make grants
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave • Owned by university system • Connects 5 New Hampshire PTV stations
LEGAL STATUS	• Part of University System of New Hampshire • Nonstatutory • Designated educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

New Jersey

History/background

In 1967 a blue ribbon commission appointed by the governor of New Jersey recommended in a feasibility study that a public television network be established in the state. The following year a bond issue containing capital funding for the network was approved by New Jersey voters, and in early 1969, the New Jersey Legislature created the New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority (NJPBA) as the governing entity for the network. Operational funding for the network began in mid-1970.

In 1974 NJPBA developed a "Master Plan" for public radio suggesting an FM Table of Assignments, which it filed with the FCC. There is currently one CPB-qualified public radio station in the state licensed to a community corporation. The station received a grant of $25,000 from the state legislature for FY 1981. All four PTV stations in the state are licensed to NJPBA.

In mid-1980, NJPBA withdrew from membership in the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), the PTV national interconnection service. Since much of New Jersey can receive the signals of the PTV stations in New York City and Philadelphia, which broadcast PBS programs, NJPBA had begun focusing on local programming not provided by surrounding stations. Its need for PBS-supplied programs was so minimal that the membership costs were unwarranted.

Agencies

New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority
1573 Parkside Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08638
(609) 292-5252
Gordon MacInnes, Executive Director

The New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority is the licensee and operator of a four-station, centralized public television network with two production centers. Among the New Jersey Authority's functions are supporting and encouraging public broadcasting, stimulating interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs, and overseeing instructional broadcasting. The New Jersey Authority is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The New Jersey Authority, because of requirements in the state constitution, is under the Department of Public Utilities. The department, however, exercises no control over the authority. Its governing board has 15 members, ten of whom are members of the public. The governor appoints the public members with confirmation by the state senate for five-year terms. The remaining five serve *ex officio:* commissioner of education, chancellor of higher education, commissioner of community affairs, attorney general, and state treasurer, or their designees.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority received a direct appropriation of $4,111,000 from the New Jersey Legislature in FY 1979. The authority uses these funds to operate its network; it does not make grants. The authority currently is working on an agreement to provide a community corporation-licensed public radio station with free tower and transmitter space and power. The public radio station received a $25,000 grant from the state legislature for FY 1981.

Interconnection

The New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority interconnects its stations via a state-owned microwave system.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Article 48, Chapter 23, of the New Jersey Statutes Annotated stands as the enabling legislation for the New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

By statute the New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority has the power to establish policies on public broadcasting equipment compatibility and to set policy for its stations in its role as licensee; it is prohibited from editorializing.

Studies/plans

A study of New Jersey public broadcasting was conducted in 1967. A "Master Plan" for public radio was developed in 1974.

State associations

None

NEW JERSEY

Public radio stations: 1; public TV stations: 4
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $4,111,000

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (4 PTV stations) • Support and encourage public broadcasting • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Oversee instructional broadcasting
GOVERNANCE	• 15-member board, 5 ex officio • Appointed by governor, confirmed by state senate • 5-year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $4,111,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: does not make grants
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave • State-owned • Connects authority PTV stations
LEGAL STATUS	• Under Department of Public Utilities • Mandated by Article 48, Chapter 23, of the New Jersey Statutes Annotated • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WBGO-FM	Newark	yes	no	Newark Public Radio, Inc.	Community corporation

*CPB qualified stations

New Mexico

History/background

In the early 1960s, the New Mexico superintendent of public instruction, the superintendent of Albuquerque schools, and the president of the University of New Mexico were active in promoting interest in educational television. In 1966 Statewide Television for Educational Purposes, working under the auspices of the New Mexico Board of Educational Finance, developed a detailed feasibility study for educational television in New Mexico. It was not until 1975, however, that the Governor's Commission on Public Broadcasting was created to serve as an advisory commission to coordinate the development of public broadcasting in the state. In 1978 the commission was reconstituted as the New Mexico Commission on Public Broadcasting, and its mandate was broadened to include instructional radio and television. There are four CPB-qualified public radio stations in the state, three of which are licensed to state universities. None receives direct state funds. The three PTV stations are also licensed to state universities, but receive line item funding in the state universities' budgets.

Agencies

New Mexico Commission on Public Broadcasting
c/o KNME-TV
1130 University Boulevard, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106
(505) 277-2121
E. Wayne Bundy, Chairman

The New Mexico Commission on Public Broadcasting, a nonstatutory organization created by the governor, coordinates all noncommercial broadcasting within New Mexico, particularly in its role as designated state agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes. The other purposes of the New Mexico Commission include developing, revising, and coordinating the implementation of a statewide plan for public and instructional broadcasting, advising the various state agencies concerned with public and instructional broadcasting,

and counseling the governor, the Board of Educational Finance, and other state officials and agencies on priorities for state and federal funding of public and instructional broadcasting.

The New Mexico Commission has 24 members appointed by the governor for the term of the executive order establishing the commission.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The New Mexico Commission on Public Broadcasting received an appropriation of $5,000 in FY 1979 from the New Mexico Legislature. The public television stations receive line item funding from the legislature but not through the Commission on Public Broadcasting. The television stations make their requests individually to the Board of Educational Finance, which makes recommendations to the state legislature. The funds are then provided to the university licensees, earmarked for the stations. The public television stations received a total of approximately $1.5 million in FY 1979. The public radio stations do not have line item funding from the legislature. Their funds are provided by their licensees.

Interconnection

The public television stations in New Mexico hold the license to and operate a state-financed, two-way microwave interconnection that is accessible to the public radio stations. The radio interconnection is monaural. Each station can contact all the others, and programs can be fed to the stations from the state capitol in Sante Fe.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Section 21-1 34 of the New Mexico Statute authorizes the creation of an educational television replacement fund and appropriates money to that fund for FY 1977.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

In 1966 the Board of Educational Finance, with Statewide Television for Educational Purposes, developed a feasibility study of educational television in New Mexico.

State associations

None

NEW MEXICO

Public radio stations: 4; public TV stations: 3
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $1.5 million

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	New Mexico Commission on Public Broadcasting
PURPOSE	• Coordinate noncommercial broadcasting in the state • Develop, revise, and coordinate implementation of a statewide plan for public and instructional broadcasting • Advise state agencies concerned with public and instructional broadcasting • Advise governor, Board of Educational Finance, and other state officials and agencies on state and federal support of public and instructional broadcasting
GOVERNANCE	• 24-member board • Appointed by governor • Term—duration of commission's existence
FUNDING	• Amount: $5,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: used for administrative expenses Line item funding of public television stations through state universities. Public television received about $1.5 million. Radio stations do not receive direct support
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave, two-way • Licensed to and operated by public television stations • State-supported • Public radio has access—monaural
LEGAL STATUS	• Nonstatutory • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes • Part of governor's office

NEW MEXICO

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
KUMN-FM	Albuquerque	yes	no	Regents of the University of New Mexico	State university
KRWG-FM	Las Cruces	yes	no	New Mexico State University	State university
KTDB-FM	Ramah	yes	no	Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc.	School district
KENW-FM	Portales	yes	no	Board of Regents of Eastern New Mexico University	State university

*CPB qualified stations

New York

History/background

Since the early 1950s, the impetus and plans for state support of public broadcasting have originated from the governor's office and from the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. The Board of Regents governs both the State University of New York (SUNY) and the New York State Education Department. The Board of Regents has extensive purview over educational activity in the state. It has the power to charter, i.e., incorporate, all educational agencies and organizations, including schools, universities, libraries, and museums. (In most states, educational organizations are incorporated through the same channels as other organizations.) In 1954 the board's authority was broadened to include chartering organizations established to provide public broadcasting services (called community licensees throughout the public broadcasting system). That same year the board delegated responsibility for oversight and support of public broadcasting to the education department, and funding for ITV programming began. Licensees incorporated through the Board of Regents are called councils and are the only entities eligible for support. Other licensees, such as universities, libraries, and municipal authorities whose primary mission is other than public broadcasting (i.e., the institutions operate stations as only one of their many functions), do not receive direct state support, because while the institution may be chartered by the Board of Regents, the station itself cannot be.

In 1967 the State University of New York, also governed by the Board of Regents but administratively separate from the education department, began operating a microwave interconnection for council television stations. The administrative separation of the state funding of local councils by the education department and the operation of the New York Network interconnection by SUNY was a result of the adoption of a SUNY plan developed to finance a network center through equipment leases after the governor rejected a plan to purchase a network facility outright.

The jurisdictional division of public broadcasting activity between the education department and SUNY continues to the present.

From 1954 to 1967, stations received state support through the production of ITV programs for the education department. Beginning in 1967, stations received grants for broadcasting general audience programs at a rate of $200 per program hour. In 1972 the funding formula was changed again. Stations began receiving general service grants based on a match of local fundraising, with 20 percent of the grant reserved for instructional television services. Of 12 public television stations in the state, ten are interconnected by the New York Network.

In 1978 the Association of Public Television Stations, an organization of managers of the council television stations, developed a bill that substantially increased the appropriation for public broadcasting and included funding for six of the 13 CPB-qualified public radio stations that are licensed to council television stations. The bill passed in part because of support from People for Public Broadcasting, a statewide organization of community leaders, and because of bipartisan backing and bicameral sponsorship in the state legislature. Legislation has been introduced to expand the eligibility for state support to include all CPB-qualified public radio stations.

Agencies

Bureau of Mass Communications
New York State Education Department
Cultural Education Center, Room 10A75
Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12230
(518) 474-2241 or 474-2242
Dr. Bernarr Cooper, Chief
Gerald K. Bates, Associate for Public Broadcasting

The Bureau of Mass Communications of the state education department is the primary funding

and regulatory agency for public broadcasting. The bureau carries out the responsibilities given to the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York as mandated by state law (see legislation). The board, through the bureau, charters public broadcasting entities (see history/background), provides funds to stations, regulates the stations' activities, oversees instructional broadcasting, assesses the status of public broadcasting, and makes recommendations to the state legislature. The bureau's nonbroadcast responsibilities include production of educational programs, educational uses of cable television, mass tape duplication and program distribution, and instructional television fixed service (ITFS).

The Board of Regents has 15 members, nominated by the governor and confirmed by the legislature for seven-year terms. The bureau, acting for the board, is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

New York Network
Alfred E. Smith Building
Albany, New York 12225
(518) 474-8258
Joseph Doherty, Executive Director

The New York Network, a division of the public service office of the State University of New York, operates a leased, microwave interconnection for the nine council public television stations. The director of the network, who reports to the associate chancellor of the public service office, as a member of the SUNY central administration advisory committee on broadcast (FM) operations, recommends policy on FM campus radio stations to the SUNY Board of Trustees, the licensee of the stations. Other network responsibilities include satellite installations and arrangements, mass tape duplication, closed-circuit television, and ITFS. The network's activities are not mandated by statute.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

By statute the Bureau of Mass Communications annually receives 50 cents per New York resident from the general fund for disbursement to council public television stations for operating expenses. At least 20 percent must be for assistance to local educational agencies for instructional television services through agreements with local school districts. In 1979 the appropriation for public television totalled $9,120,700. Radio stations jointly licensed with council television stations (see history/background) are authorized to receive as much as $50,000 per year in program operating assistance. In 1979 six stations equally divided $300,000. That support and $500,000 for capital projects for council stations were provided in addition to the per capita appropriation. Thus the total state appropriation to the bureau for public broadcasting in FY 1979 was $9,920,700.

The bureau allocates funds to public television stations according to a formula adopted by the commissioner of education. The formula for general operational assistance for public television stations includes

- a base grant of $350,000 per television station,
- a match of $1 from the state for every nongovernmental, unrestricted dollar received up to $10,000,
- a similar match for restricted contributions, provided prior approval is obtained from the bureau, and
- a match of $1 from the state for every $2 provided by a municipality.

Station support is subject to three restrictions:

- Aid to council television stations in any given year cannot exceed the actual expenditures of the station in the previous year.
- No single television station can receive more than 40 percent of the total appropriation in a given year.
- In years in which the state appropriation is insufficient to meet the station match, the stations will receive their base grants plus an amount of the remaining funds in the proportion to the total that they would have received had the total been sufficient to meet the match.

The New York Network receives its appropriation from the New York State Legislature through SUNY. The legislature appropriated $1,750,000 to the network in FY 1979. The network uses its funds to lease and operate microwave facilities; it does not grant funds.

Capital grants to council stations, which may be used for buildings and equipment, cannot exceed 50 percent of the replacement costs of equipment purchases. A station may apply for a grant only in years in which it has applied for federal capital grants, except in emergency situations. Capital funds are granted on a priority basis. Critical damage to stations takes precedence over aged equipment.

Interconnection

The New York Network connects the council public television stations via leased microwave facilities (see agencies). The public radio stations and some public television stations, i.e., noncouncil stations, in New York are not interconnected.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 236 of the state education laws, as amended by the Public Television and Radio Act of 1978, stands as the public broadcasting law in New York. Other relevant statutes include Chapters 207, 213, and 224. The formula and criteria for disbursement of funds is contained in Chapter II, part 179 of the regulations of the commissioner of education.

Pending legislation: Some non-council radio stations are attempting to widen the eligibility for funding in the statute to include institutional licensees.

Regulation

The Public Television and Radio Act of 1978 regulates regents-chartered stations (council stations) through the Bureau of Mass Communications of the state education department. The education department also promulgates nonstatutory public broadcasting regulations. The state Department of Social Services similarly promulgates some regulations that affect public broadcasting insofar as the stations are organizations receiving contributions from the public. The New York Network does not regulate stations.

The statutory regulations include submission of annual reports to the education department and prohibition of political programming. In addition they give the Bureau of Mass Communications the power to revoke, suspend, or amend the charter of a council, approve the appointment or election of a trustee of a council through the first five years of a station's broadcast operations (the bureau may reinstate this requirement on finding violations of regulations or laws), and remove any trustee or employee of a council station for misconduct, neglect of duty, or incapacity, after a hearing.

The Board of Regents' regulations require CPA audits of stations' finances, quarterly reports to the education department on financial affairs, board actions, and instructional television activities, and information on broadcast hours, activities, and finances in the statutory annual reports.

The Department of Social Services requires annual financial reports.

Studies/plans

The council stations, the New York Network, and the Bureau of Mass Communications have received a $90,500 Public Telecommunications Facilities planning grant from NTIA to evaluate public broadcasting coverage in the state and to study the means for completing coverage.

State associations

The Association of Public Television Stations of New York
120 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12210
(518) 463-2174
Robert Thomas, Executive Director

This is the council station organization.

NEW YORK

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WAMC-FM	Albany	yes	no	Albany Medical College	Private college/university
WSKG-FM	Binghamton	yes	yes	Southern Tier Educational Television Association	Community corporation
WBFO-FM	Buffalo	yes	no	State University of New York	State university
WEBR-AM	Buffalo	yes	yes	Western New York Educational Television Association	Community corporation
WNED-FM	Buffalo	yes	yes	Western New York Educational Television Association	Community corporation
WSLU-FM	Canton	yes	no	St. Lawrence College	Private college/university
WBAI-FM	New York City	no	no	Pacifica Foundation	Community corporation
WNYC-AM	New York City	yes	no	New York City Municipal Broadcasting Foundation	Municipal authority
WNYC-FM	New York City	yes	no	New York City Municipal Broadcasting Foundation	Municipal authority
WRVO-FM	Oswego	yes	no	State University of New York	Private college/university
WXXI-FM	Rochester	yes	yes	Rochester Area Educational Television Association	Community corporation
WMHT-FM	Schenectady	yes	yes	Mohawk-Hudson Council on Educational Television	Community corporation
WCNY-FM	Syracuse	yes	yes	Public Broadcasting Council of Central New York	Community corporation

*CPB-qualified stations

NEW YORK

Public radio stations: 13; public TV stations: 12
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $11,670,700

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Bureau of Mass Communications	New York Network
PURPOSE	• Charter public broadcasting entities • Financially support public broadcasting • Assess status of public broadcasting and report to legislature • Regulate public broadcasting • Oversee instructional broadcasting	• Operate public television interconnection • Recommend policy on FM campus radio stations to SUNY Board of Trustees, the licensee of the stations
GOVERNANCE	• Part of state education department • Duties set out in regulations promulgated by Board of Regents • The Board of Regents: 15 members nominated by governor, approved by legislature, serve 7-year terms	• Report to the associate vice chancellor of the Public Service office of SUNY • Head of the network, also member of the central advisory committee on broadcast (FM) operations
FUNDING	• Amount: $9,920,700 • Source: by statute, 50 cents per New York State resident allocated to bureau for public television, plus lesser sums for television capital acquisitions and public radio • Allocation: $9,120,700 distributed to select public television stations according to formula; $300,000 divided equally among select radio stations; $500,000 for capital acquisition	• Amount: $1,750,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: does not make grants
INTERCONNECTION	• N/A	• Network interconnects 9 of the public television stations in N.Y. • Microwave links leased from local telephone companies
LEGAL STATUS	• Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes • Section of state education department responsible for carrying out the charge of the New York State Board of Regents in public broadcasting • Mandated under Chap. 236 of the N.Y. State Education Law	• A unit of State University of New York (SUNY) • Not mandated by statute

North Carolina

History/background

The University of North Carolina became interested in educational television in 1953 and 1954. With significant funds developed through private fundraising in 1955, the university established an educational television station. The North Carolina General Assembly, when approached by the university for financial support for the station, provided minimal funding on the grounds that the station's signal did not cover much of the state and, therefore, did not warrant state funds. In 1963, a Governor's Study Commission was created to investigate the possible benefits of extending the coverage of the university station throughout the state. The commission recommended the extension of coverage, the General Assembly concurred, and between 1964 and 1976 seven stations, several translators, and a microwave interconnection were built.

Since its inception, public television at the University of North Carolina has received funding from the state in two ways. The network has received direct state appropriations from the legislature through the University General Administration, and the three campus-based production centers that provide programs for the network receive state funds through their campus administrations.

In 1977 an attempt to establish a commission to review the status of North Carolina public television failed in the general assembly, in part because legislators felt that such a study would amount to interference in the internal affairs of the University of North Carolina, especially since legislation permitted the university to determine its own policies. At the same time, however, the North Carolina General Assembly created a select committee on educational television to study only the technical aspects of the television system's coverage. The select committee issued a report in 1978, which resulted in a $5.8 million capital appropriation to add four more transmitters and a system of translators to complete the network coverage of the state. Of nine PTV stations currently in the state, eight are part of the state network.

In 1978, a bill was introduced in the General Assembly to finance the statewide networking of the university's radio station at Chapel Hill. In response to objections that public radio should be a local service, and any interconnection should be between autonomous, local stations with local programming capacity, $125,000 of the $5.8 million capital appropriation for University Television Network was set aside to study and plan for developing public radio in North Carolina. There are currently three CPB-qualified public radio stations, none of which receives direct state support.

Also in 1978, the governor established the North Carolina Task Force on Public Telecommunications to study the state's needs, cost efficiencies, potential services, and issues of privacy and access in public telecommunications, and to make recommendations for legislation. In 1979 the task force issued *Interconnections*, with input from the public radio study mentioned above. The task force did not endorse the recommendation of the radio plan; it did, however, want the unused funds from the radio study to go to the public radio stations. Instead, the General Assembly allowed these funds to revert to the general fund. The work of the task force culminated in the creation of the Agency for Public Telecommunications (APT) by the General Assembly to coordinate public telecommunications and to facilitate the development of public radio. At the same time, the legislature directed the university to consolidate its TV production and network operations into the University of North Carolina Center for Public Television. The center has the administrative status of a separate institution in the university system.

The function of state-level review and approval of PTFP applications to NTIA was transferred from the university television network to APT in 1979.

As a result of policies developed and recommended by APT's Radio Advisory Committee, the 1980 budgetary session of the North Carolina General Assembly considered a special bill request to appropriate $250,000 to APT for distribution to radio stations. Although the bill was not approved, funds for public radio will be sought in the 1981 session.

Agencies

North Carolina Agency for Public Telecommunications
417 North Salisbury Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611
(919) 733-6341
Lee Wing, Executive Director

The North Carolina Agency for Public Telecommunications acts as a coordinating agency for government telecommunications in the state and stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs. APT activities fall into three principal areas: (1) a clearinghouse of advice, information, and resources for telecommunications activities across the state,

including both production-oriented media activities and distribution-oriented activities involving telephone, satellite, microwave, nonbroadcast television, cable, two-way radio, and other systems; (2) a provider of telecommunications services (e.g., teleconferencing and, it is planned, media productions) to public agency users that contract or otherwise pay for these services; and (3) a supporter and developer of public radio through staff activities in assisting local groups and stations with information and advice, and through a planned financial assistance/grants program. APT is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

APT, part of the North Carolina Department of Administration, has a 27-member governing board. The governor appoints 11 members. The speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives appoints two, and the president of the North Carolina Senate (the lieutenant governor) appoints two. The following members sit *ex officio:* secretary of administration, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina Center for Public Television, chairman of the State Board of Education, chairman of the North Carolina Privacy and Freedom of Information Commission (if and when established), chairman of the North Carolina Utilities Commission, director of the Public Staff of the North Carolina Utilities Commission, chairman of the APT Public Radio Advisory Committee, superintendent of public instruction, president of the University of North Carolina, and president of the Department of Community Colleges. The governor appoints two additional rotating members from the membership of the Executive Council (state agency heads), who also serve *ex officio.*

A public radio advisory committee has been set up to advise APT on public radio policy. It is composed of nine members: three representatives of public radio licensees (one from CPB-qualified stations, one from low power stations, and one from intermediate power stations) and six public members.

University of North Carolina Center for Public Television
P.O. Box 2688
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514
(919) 933-6981
John V. Dunlop, Director

The University of North Carolina Center for Public Television operates an eight-station, centralized public television network licensed to the University of North Carolina and includes three production centers. The other purposes of the center include overseeing instructional broadcasting, stimulating interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs, assessing the needs of public broadcasting to make recommendations to the North Carolina General Assembly, and supporting and encouraging public broadcasting.

The Center for Public Television functions administratively as a separate institution of the University of North Carolina. The Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina holds the licenses to the stations in the television network. A newly created Board of Trustees for the center, similar in status to the board that governs the individual institutions comprising the University of North Carolina, advises the Board of Governors on public television policy and acts as the community advisory board for the network. The director of the center reports to the president of the university.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The North Carolina Agency for Public Telecommunications (APT) received a direct appropriation of $200,000 in FY 1979 from the North Carolina General Assembly. The APT will probably receive contracts for program production from other state agencies. The APT does not make grants at this time. In the future it may allocate unrestricted station assistance grants with appropriations provided by the General Assembly.

The University of North Carolina Center for Public Television received a direct appropriation of $2,900,000 from the General Assembly for FY 1979-1980. The three campus-based production centers each received $600,000 from the General Assembly in the same period. The center also received an additional grant of $700,000 for FY 1980 from the legislature.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 900, Laws of the General Assembly, Session 1979, stands as the enabling legislation for the North Carolina Agency for Public Telecommunications. Chapter 649, Laws of the General Assembly, Session 1979, stands as the enabling legislation for the University of North Carolina Center for Public Television.

Pending legislation: Funds for grants to public radio stations will be sought in the 1981 session.

Regulation

The Agency for Public Telecommunications does not regulate public broadcasting entities. The Center for PTV sets policy for the state university PTV stations in its role as licensee.

Studies/plans

The North Carolina Task Force on Public Tele-

communications issued a report, *Interconnections: For North Carolina and Beyond*, in 1979 that resulted in the Agency for Public Telecommunications.

State associations

None

NORTH CAROLINA

Public radio stations: 3; public TV stations: 9
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $3,700,000

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	North Carolina Agency for Public Telecommunications	University of North Carolina Center for Public Television
PURPOSE	• Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Support and encourage public radio broadcasting • Produce and contract for production of programming • Oversee instructional programming	• Establish, own, and operate public television stations (8) • Produce programming • Oversee instructional TV • Support and encourage public broadcasting • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to the state legislature • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs
GOVERNANCE	• 27-member board • 11 appointed by governor, 2 by lt. governor, 2 by speaker of the house; 12 ex officio • 4-year terms • Radio advisory board	• University of North Carolina Board of Governors • 35 governors selected by legislature, 3-year terms • Board of Trustees advises center
FUNDING	• Amount: $200,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: no grants made in FY 1979; policies and formulas being developed	• Amount: $3,500,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: production centers received total of $600,000 directly. Center does not make grants
INTERCONNECTION	• Under consideration	• Microwave • State-owned • Connects 8 UNC public TV stations
LEGAL STATUS	• Quasi-independent with administrative ties to North Carolina Department of Administration • Mandated by Chapter 900, Laws of the General Assembly, 1979 • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes	• Under University of North Carolina system • Chapter 649, Laws of the General Assembly, 1979

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WUNC-FM	Chapel Hill	yes	no	University of North Carolina	State university
WVSP-FM	Warrenton	yes	no	Sound & Printed United, Inc.	Community corporation
WFDD-FM	Winston-Salem	yes	no	Wake Forest University	Private college/university

*CPB qualified stations

North Dakota

History/background

At the impetus of a citizens' group seeking to bring public television to North Dakota, the North Dakota Legislative Assembly created the North Dakota Educational Broadcasting Council in 1969. The council received small appropriations to cover the costs of meetings until 1977. That year the Legislative Assembly appropriated $3,200,000 to build a television repeater network to extend the coverage of an existing community-licensed public television station throughout the state. The equipment and land for the network will be owned by the state, but the stations will be licensed to and operated by the existing community licensee. The network currently has four PTV stations, and two more are planned. In 1979 the council began to study the feasibility of completing public radio coverage of North Dakota. The three CPB-qualified public radio stations do not receive direct state funds, although two are licensed to state universities.

Agencies

North Dakota Educational Broadcasting Council
The Prince Hotel
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
(701) 224-3364

The North Dakota Educational Broadcasting Council, an independent agency, is the funding agency for public broadcasting in North Dakota but is prohibited from holding the license to a

noncommercial broadcasting station. The council is building a six-station repeater television network that will be licensed to and operated by the existing community-licensed station in the state, Prairie Public Television, Inc. Four stations, including the original station, are currently in operation. The council provides operational funding to the stations and contracts for program production. The council assesses the needs of public broadcasting, makes recommendations to the North Dakota Legislative Assembly, and stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs.

The council's nonbroadcast responsibilities include coordinating state telemedia planning, cable television, Instructional Television Fixed Services and other evolutionary developments in radio and television. The council is the state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The council has 12 members. Eight are appointed by the governor for seven-year terms, with at least four from the eastern zone of the state and at least four from the western zone. Four members are *ex officio:* two representatives of the Board of Higher Education and two from the Department of Public Instruction.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The North Dakota Educational Broadcasting Council received a capital appropriation of $3,200,000 in 1977 for construction of a public television repeater network. Approximately $1,800,000 of that appropriation was spent in FY 1979, with $100,000 used for administrative expenses. In addition, the council received a direct appropriation of $400,000 from the legislature between 1979-1981 for station assistance grants. In order to receive those funds, the public television network had to match the sum with listener contributions and other non-tax sources in North Dakota.

NORTH DAKOTA

Public radio stations: 3; public TV stations: 4
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $2 million

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	North Dakota Educational Broadcasting Council
PURPOSE	• Establish public broadcasting entities • Financially support and encourage public broadcasting • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to the state legislature • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Contract for program production
GOVERNANCE	• 12-member board • Appointed by governor; 4 ex officio • 7-year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $2,000,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $1,700,000 to PTV stations in capital funds, $200,000 in operating assistance, $100,000 used for administrative purposes by council
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave and off-air relay • State-owned • Operated by Prairie Public TV, Inc., a nonprofit users corporation
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent state agency • Mandated by North Dakota, Century Code 15-65-01 • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
KEYA-FM	Belcourt	yes	no	Coutrue School Board District #27	School district
KDSU-FM	Fargo	yes	no	North Dakota State University	State university
KFJM-AM	Grand Forks	yes	no	University of North Dakota	State university
KFJM-FM**	Grand Forks	associate	no	University of North Dakota	State university

*CPB qualified stations

**NPR associated station. Such stations which usually have limited or no local production capacity, are not CPB qualified, although their expenses are included in the budgets of the larger stations with which they are associated.

Prairie School Television, Inc., a consortium of school districts involved in instructional television, receives $2,000 each year from the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction. Prairie School Television did not grant any of its funds to Prairie Public Television to cover the costs of instructional broadcasting.

Interconnection

Prairie Public Television, Inc., a public television community licensee, operates an off-air relay and state-owned microwave interconnection.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 15, Section 65, of the North Dakota Century Code stands as the enabling legislation for the North Dakota Educational Broadcasting Council. Chapter 15, Section 47-36, authorizes the superintendent of public instruction to contract with public television stations for instructional television services.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

A plan for the development of public television in North Dakota was prepared in 1970 for the North Dakota Educational Broadcasting Council. A study on completing public radio coverage in the state currently is being conducted by the North Dakota Educational Broadcasting Council.

State associations

Prairie School Television, Inc.
4500 South University Drive
Fargo, North Dakota 58102

Ohio

History/background

At the urging of the Ohio Council on Educational Television, an organization of station managers, the Ohio General Assembly formed an interim study commission on educational television in 1959 to study the feasibility of creating a statewide educational television network. The interim commission recommended establishing a permanent commission. In 1961 the General Assembly created the Ohio Educational Television Network Commission (OETNC). Based on a study that showed much of the state was not within reach of a public television signal, capital funding for the network was appropriated, beginning in 1969. Major appropriations were made in 1971 and 1973 when the OETNC began building public television stations. After OETNC built the stations, it transferred the licenses to state-assisted institutions of higher education. There are 12 PTV stations in the state. In 1980 the mandate of OETNC was broadened to include public radio, and the name of the commission was changed to the Ohio Educational Broadcasting Network Commission (OEBNC). There are 12 CPB-qualified public radio stations located throughout the state, none of which receives direct state support, although nine are licensed to state universities.

Agencies

Ohio Educational Broadcasting Network Commission
2470 North Star Road
Columbus, Ohio 43221
(614) 421-1714
Dave L. Fornshell, Executive Director

The Ohio Educational Broadcasting Network Commission, an independent agency, financially supports public television in Ohio, coordinates the development of public broadcasting in the state, has established public television stations, owns a TV translator system, and operates a network system for the stations. OEBNC, throughout the 1970s, targeted areas of the state that could not receive a public television signal and established stations, transferring the licenses to state universities. It also built TV translators to carry the signal of the nearest local station. OEBNC operates tape duplication facilities and a microwave, hub-and-wheel two-way interconnection system out of its network operations center in Columbus. OEBNC also assesses the needs of public broadcasting and makes recommendations to the Ohio legislature, stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunication facilities and programs, and has a role in overseeing instructional broadcasting. Until 1980, OEBNC's activities were limited to television; its role in public radio is just beginning. OEBNC is the designated state

educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

OEBNC is governed by an 11-member board. Nine members are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. The superintendent of public instruction and the chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents are *ex officio* members. Members serve staggered four-year terms.

Ohio Board of Regents
30 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 466-6000
William B. Coulter, Deputy Chancellor

The Ohio Board of Regents financially supports and encourages public television. Until 1980, the board provided a subsidy to state-assisted, university-licensed public television stations to assure nighttime broadcasting as a complement to the Ohio Department of Instruction daytime subsidy. In FY 1980, the board's subsidy was transferred by the Ohio General Assembly to OEBNC, which already was making payments to the community-licensed PTV stations. The board also provides occasional capital funding.

The Board of Regents has 11 members: two are *ex officio*, the chairmen of the house and senate education committees. The governor appoints nine members with confirmation by the senate. Members serve four-year terms.

Instructional Television Department
Ohio Department of Education
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 466-7036
Spencer Northrup

The Instructional Television Department of the Ohio Department of Education financially supports PTV stations in three ways: (1) through basic subsidies for stations broadcasting instructional programming, (2) by leasing instructional television programming for statewide distribution, and (3) by underwriting Ohio station-produced instructional television series.

The Instructional Television Department, part of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education of the Ohio Department of Education, reports to the assistant superintendent for instruction of the Department of Education.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

In FY 1979, public television received a total of $4,784,855 from the Ohio legislature. That support was administered in a complementary fashion by the Ohio Department of Education, the Ohio Educational Broadcasting Network Commission, and the Ohio Board of Regents.

The Instructional Television Department of the Ohio Department of Education received a direct appropriation of $2,474,855 from the Ohio legislature in FY 1979. The department provided $92,000 to each public television station to guarantee the broadcast of instructional television programming for 30 hours per week, 32 weeks per year. In addition, the department provided 65 cents per pupil served by the stations to the Instructional Television Foundations—nonprofit corporations associated with the public television stations and set up to develop and manage the instructional services provided through the stations. The per-student funding from the department served as a matching grant; local school districts had to contribute a minimum of 25 cents per student served to obtain the state support. In FY 1980, the department's disbursement formula changed. Basic bloc grants to stations and the required school district contributions were eliminated. Instead, stations and instructional television foundations now receive support according to their broadcasting costs and the expense of the ancillary instructional activity. In addition to funding stations and instructional television foundations, the department acquires programs for statewide use through contracts with Ohio stations and participates in consortia productions and the purchase or lease of broadcast rights to existing programs. No more than one-third of the department's instructional television budget, or about $825,000, was used for these purposes in FY 1980. The remainder of the department's budget, about $1,650,000, was used for the station grants discussed above. Changes in the 1980 funding patterns will provide sufficient money to the education department to fund ITV totally in Ohio.

The Board of Regents received a direct appropriation of $906,600 from the Ohio legislature in FY 1979. This money was provided to public television stations licensed to state universities for support of weekend and nighttime broadcasting to complement the Department of Education's daytime subsidy. The size of the grant each station receives is based primarily on the cost of transmission power differences. In FY 1980, OEBNC takes over the regents funding activity.

OEBNC received a direct appropriation of $1,400,255 from the Ohio legislature in FY 1979. OEBNC provides grants to non-state university-licensed public television stations (including community licensees) in the same manner as those provided by the Board of Regents. Those grants totaled $166,521 in FY 1979. OEBNC used $1,133,734 for network operations, including operation of the interconnection system and tape duplication center. Each of the television stations includes an equal share of the network operations

budget in its calculation of nonfederal income for CSG purposes. OEBNC provides $100,000 for grants to stations for production and acquisition of programs for statewide use. Such grants are made according to needs ascertained by the consensus of station and program managers. In FY 1980, OEBNC is assuming the Board of Regents' role in funding state university-licensed stations for nighttime and weekend operation.

Interconnection

The Ohio Educational Broadcasting Network Commission operates a two-way, hub-and-wheel configured microwave system, leased from a private company for the 12 public television stations in the state. OEBNC Network Operations Center is the hub of the wheel, and the stations are located along the rim of the wheel at the end of the microwave spokes. Any station can transmit programs to another by passing the program through the network center at the hub.

OEBNC is planning to add radio capability to the interconnection.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 3353 of the Ohio Revised Code stands as the enabling legislation for the Ohio Educational Broadcasting Network Commission. Chapter 5705.05 authorizes the inclusion of educational television as a service that may be supported out of a general levy for current expenses by a state political subdivision.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

In 1975 Robertson Associates conducted a study, *Public Radio in Ohio: What It Is Now and What It Might Become*, for the Ohio Educational Television Network Commission. In 1977 Jansky & Bailey prepared three reports for the Ohio Commission: *Use of SCAs in FM Broadcasting for Providing Auxiliary Services, Medical Microwave Network Expansion Program Engineering Brief*, and *Engineering Aspects of Phase II Development of a Statewide Educational Television System for the State of Ohio.*

State associations

Ohio Educational Television Network Affiliates, Inc.
c/o Joseph Welling, President
WOUB-AM/FM/TV
Ohio University
9 South College Street
Athens, Ohio 45701
(614) 594-5134

Ohio Public Radio, Inc.
c/o Richard Madden, President
WOUB-AM/FM/TV
Ohio University
9 South College Street
Athens, Ohio 45701
(614) 594-5321

OHIO

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WOUB-AM	Athens	yes	no	Ohio University	State university
WOUB-FM	Athens	yes	no	Ohio University	State university
WGUC-FM	Cincinnati	yes	no	University of Cincinnati	State university
WOSU-AM	Columbus	yes	no	Ohio State University	State university
WOSU-FM	Columbus	yes	no	Ohio State University	State university
WCBE-FM	Columbus	yes	no	Columbus Board of Education	School district
WKSU-FM	Kent	yes	no	Kent State University	State university
WMUB-FM	Oxford	yes	no	Miami University	State university
WGTE-FM	Toledo	yes	no	Great Toledo Educational Telecommunications Foundation	Community corporation
WCSU-FM	Wilberforce	yes	no	Central State University	State university
WYSO-FM	Yellow Springs	yes	no	Antioch University	Private college/university
WYSU-FM	Youngstown	yes	no	Youngstown State University	State university

*CPB-qualified stations

OHIO

Public radio stations: 12; public TV stations: 12
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $4,784,855

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Ohio Educational Broadcasting Network Commission	Instructional Television Department	Board of Regents
PURPOSE	• Coordinate and financially support public broadcasting • Establish public broadcasting stations • Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (translators, interconnection) • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to Ohio General Assembly • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Contract for production of programming • Oversee instructional broadcasting	• Financially support public broadcasting stations • Lease instructional television programming for statewide distribution • Contract for production of instructional programming	• Govern state university system • Financially support public television
GOVERNANCE	• 11-member board, 2 ex officio • Appointed by governor, confirmed by senate • 4-year term	• Part of Supportive Services Section of Division of Elementary and Secondary Education of Ohio Department of Education • Ultimately reports to assistant superintendent	• 11-member board of regents • Governor appoints 9, confirmed by senate; 2 ex officio • 4-year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $1,400,255 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $166,521 for support of weekend and nighttime broadcasting by non-university PTV stations. $100,000 for production grants. $1,133,734 used for network operations	• Amount: $2,478,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $92,000 to each PTV station. 65-cent match to ITV foundations for instructional services	• Amount: $906,600 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: subsidies to state university PTV stations for weekend and nighttime operation. To be assumed by network commission in FY 1980
INTERCONNECTION	• Two-way microwave, hub-and-wheel system • State-owned • Connects 12 public TV stations • Radio interconnection planned	• N/A	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent state agency • Mandated by Chapter 3353 of Ohio Revised Code • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes	• Part of State Department of Education	• Board of Regents

Oklahoma

History/background

The Oklahoma Legislature created the Oklahoma Education Television Authority (OETA) in 1953 to provide educational television services to the state. The legislature gave OETA the authority to issue revenue bonds to provide capital funding for construction of a television network. The bonds were financed through the Public Building Fund, whose revenues derive from royalties and rents collected by the Oklahoma School Lands Commission. In 1954 the Oklahoma Supreme Court ruled that bonds issued by OETA could not exceed the sum present in the Public Building Fund at the time of issuance. By 1959, OETA had two television stations operating. In 1977 and 1978, two more stations were added. The addition of 16 translators authorized by the legislature in 1979-1980 will complete the network. In 1977 the Oklahoma Legislature amended OETA's power to issue bonds to require a joint resolution of the legislature. An amendment to OETA's enabling

legislation, allowing it to build an FM public radio network, was introduced in the legislature in 1979 but was withdrawn at the end of the session. The two CPB-qualified public radio stations in Oklahoma are licensed to state universities but receive no direct state funds.

Agencies

Oklahoma Educational Television Authority
7403 North Kelly
Box 14190
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73113
(405) 848-8501
Robert L. Allen, Executive Director

The Oklahoma Educational Television Authority, an independent agency, is the licensee and operator of a four-station, centralized public television network with nine translators; seven more are being built. OETA operates one production center and two mobile production units. OETA's responsibilities include assessing the needs of public broadcasting to make recommendations to the Oklahoma Legislature, supporting and encouraging public broadcasting, regulating public television, stimulating interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs, and overseeing instructional broadcasting. OETA is the designated state educational television agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

OETA is governed by a 13-member board. Seven members are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate to serve two-year terms. All of these appointees must be residents of Oklahoma for five years prior to their appointment. Six of those seven must represent each of Oklahoma's six congressional districts, with one member chosen at large. Six members sit *ex officio:* the president of the University of Oklahoma, president of Oklahoma State University of Agriculture and Science, state superintendent of public instruction, chancellor of the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, a president of one of the state-supported, four-year colleges chosen by the college presidents, and the president of one of the state-supported junior colleges chosen by the junior college presidents.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Oklahoma Educational Television Authority received a direct appropriation of $1,678,000 in FY 1979 from the Oklahoma Legislature for operations and capital projects. OETA does not make grants.

Interconnection

The Oklahoma Educational Television Authority owns and operates a microwave interconnection for its four stations.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Title 70, Section 23, of the Oklahoma Code stands as the enabling legislation for the Oklahoma Educational Television Authority.

Pending legislation: A bill authorizing the establishment of an FM public radio network licensed to OETA was introduced in the Oklahoma Legislature in 1979 but was not enacted. It may be reintroduced in the next session.

Regulation

The Oklahoma Educational Television Authority sets policy for its stations in its role as licensee.

Studies/plans

The Oklahoma Educational Television Authority has received a PTFP grant from NTIA to study the most cost-effective means of improving and expanding telecommunications services in the state.

State associations

None

OKLAHOMA

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
KOSU-FM	Stillwater	yes	no	Oklahoma State University	State university
KWGS-FM	Tulsa	yes	no	University of Tulsa	State university

*CPB qualified stations

OKLAHOMA

Public radio stations: 2; public TV stations: 4
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $1,678,000

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Oklahoma Educational Television Authority (OETA)
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (4 PTV stations, 9 translators) • Produce programming • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to state legislature • Support and encourage public broadcasting • Regulate public television • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Oversee instructional broadcasting
GOVERNANCE	• 13-member Board, 6 ex officio • 7 members appointed by governor, confirmed by state senate • 2-year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $1,678,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: OETA does not make grants
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave • State-owned • Connects 4 OETA PTV stations
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent agency • Mandated by Title 70, Section 23, of Oklahoma Code • Designated state educational television agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Oregon

History/background

The Oregon State Agricultural College started a noncommercial radio station in 1922. The station's governance shifted in 1932 to the General Extension Division of the newly formed Oregon State System of Higher Education (OSSHE).

Statewide interest in public television began in 1951 when the governor called on the chancellor of OSSHE to form a study committee on educational television. The committee issued a report the following year, but in 1953 the Oregon Legislature refused to consider a state-funded network. It did pass a resolution urging the governor to secure channel reservations for public television. In 1954 two more committees were appointed, and later a bill was passed that provided $5,000 for further studies. While this legislative activity was taking place, OSSHE was studying the feasibility of interconnected, instructional closed-circuit television. The cost effectiveness of instructional open-circuit broadcasting eventually led to the operation of an educational television station under the aegis of OSSHE in 1957.

OSSHE added a second television station in 1961 after both a school district and a community group failed to raise sufficient funds to use facilities donated by commercial broadcasters. Also in 1961 Westinghouse donated an FM station to OSSHE. As part of a consolidation of educational media within OSSHE, these stations collectively became Oregon Educational Broadcasting (OEB), under the Division of Continuing Education.

In 1968 the Oregon Educational Coordinating Commission (OECC) appointed a study committee that proposed developing educational radio and television in Oregon. Two years later the committee met to consider alternative governance systems for public broadcasting in the state. Legislation based on the committee's recommendation was not passed in 1971, but through a budget note, the Ways and Means Committee directed that OEB be removed from the Division of Continuing Education and placed directly under the chancellor of the OSSHE. Under the supervision of the chancellor's office, the network's name was changed to Oregon Educational and Public Broadcasting Service (OEPBS). In 1976 a third VHF television station, purchased from a commercial broadcaster, was added to the network, and in 1977 the state acquired a fourth television station when the FCC compelled a broadcast company to give up one of two stations in the same market. There are now five PTV stations in the state, four operated by OEPBS. Two of

the seven CPB-qualified public radio stations in the state are operated by OEPBS and thus receive direct state funds.

Various bills to regulate public telecommunications were introduced in 1973, 1975, and 1977. In 1977 the Oregon Legislature directed the Coordinating Commission to develop a state plan for selected aspects of noncommercial telecommunications. Key elements of the plan, published in 1978, were included in the legislation that established the Oregon Commission on Public Broadcasting in 1979.

Agencies

Oregon Educational and Public Broadcasting Service
2828 SW Front Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201
(503) 229-4892
Gerard L. Appy, Executive Director

The Oregon Educational and Public Broadcasting Service operates two public radio stations, four public television stations, and one PTV translator. The license is held by the State of Oregon, acting by and through the State Board of Higher Education, for and on behalf of the Oregon Commission on Public Broadcasting. All the OEPBS stations except one television station have local programming capability and are linked by a reversible microwave interconnection. The television station without programming capacity has a one-way, microwave link feeding it. Three of the television stations usually simulcast, while a fourth, which has some signal overlap with the others, is programmed separately. OEPBS oversees instructional broadcasting, stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs, assesses the needs of public broadcasting, and makes recommendations to the Oregon Legislative Assembly.

OEPBS is governed by the Oregon Commission on Public Broadcasting. The commission has 11 members: three appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives; three by the president of the senate; and five by the governor with confirmation by the senate. The members serve four-year terms, renewable once. The commission is required to establish advisory committees on program development, policy development, and technical development. OEPBS has the administrative status of a separate institution within the Oregon state university system (OSSHE). The State Board of Higher Education has 11 members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate; at least two, but no more than three, must be students. Members serve four-year terms except for students, who serve two-year terms. OEPBS does not have jurisdiction over non-OEPBS stations, which include stations licensed to the State Board of Higher Education.

Oregon Educational Coordinating Commission
495 State Street
Salem, Oregon 97310
(503) 378-3921
Frank Nelson, Program Coordinator

The Oregon Educational Coordinating Commission, an independent agency, provides long-range planning and coordination for education in Oregon. As part of those activities, OECC provides advisory coordination and policy guidance for educational telecommunications. OECC is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes. OECC has seven commissioners appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate for four-year terms.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Oregon Educational and Public Broadcasting Service received a direct appropriation of $3,487,000 from the Oregon Legislative Assembly for 1979-1981. Of that amount, approximately 30 percent, or $1,046,100, was used for OEPBS's public radio service. That sum includes radio's share of administrative, overhead, and technical costs. When it was created by the Oregon Legislative Assembly in FY 1979, the Oregon Commission on Public Broadcasting received a direct appropriation of $15,000.

The Oregon Educational Coordinating Commission has no fiscal role in public broadcasting.

Interconnection

The Oregon Educational and Public Broadcasting Service owns and operates a low-power, audio and video radio relay system interconnecting its radio and television stations, and one 100-watt VHF translator. Microwave interconnection with two radio stations outside of OEPBS is under construction. The Consortium for Public Radio in Oregon is also planning radio interconnection for stations within the state.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 354 of the Oregon Revised Statutes authorizes the public broadcasting activities of the State Board of Higher Education. Senate Bill 805 of the 1979 Session amends Chapter 354 and establishes the Oregon Commission on Public Broadcasting. Chapter 348, 705-990, stands as the enabling legislation for the Oregon Education Coordinating Commission.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The State Board of Higher Education, through the Oregon Commission on Public Broadcasting, sets policy for the stations comprising the Oregon Educational and Public Broadcasting Service.

Studies/plans

In 1965 Oregon Educational Broadcasting issued a plan for state-owned, noncommercial broadcasting. In 1968 a committee appointed by the Oregon Educational Coordinating Council made recommendations for developing educational television and radio in the state. The same committee studied governance for public broadcasting in 1970. In 1976 OECC appointed an *ad hoc* Educational Television and Radio Advisory Committee, which issued a report on policies and priorities for developing educational and public telecommunications in the state. At the direction of the legislature, OECC developed a state plan for noncommercial telecommunications in 1978. That plan recommended establishing a communications utility for education. Also in that year, a noncommercial radio consortium received a PTFP grant of $6,425 from NTIA to study possible interconnection of public radio in Oregon. The Oregon Commission on Public Broadcasting and Western Oregon Regional Telecommunications submitted a joint proposal to NTIA in 1980 for a planning grant for Oregon public telecommunications.

State associations

Consortium for Public Radio in Oregon, Inc. (CPRO)
P.O. Box 235
Ashland, Oregon 97520
(503) 482-6300
Ronald Kramer, Chairperson

Western Oregon Regional Telecommunications (WORT)
c/o James Ellision, Associate Dean
Division of Instructional Services
Lane Community College
400 East 30th Avenue
Eugene, Oregon 97405

OREGON

Public radio stations: 7; public TV stations: 5
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $1,743,500

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Oregon Educational and Public Broadcasting Service	Oregon Educational Coordinating Commission
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (2 public radio stations, 4 PTV stations, 1 translator) • Produce and contract for production of programming • Oversee instructional programming • Assess the needs of public broadcasting and recommend to the Oregon Legislative Assembly • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs	• Provide long-range planning and coordination for education • Coordinate development of educational telecommunications
GOVERNANCE	• Governed by Oregon Commission on Public Broadcasting, 11 members, appointed by speaker of house, president of senate and governor, 4-year terms • License held by State of Oregon acting by and through State Board of Higher Education for and on behalf of Commission on Public Broadcasting • OEPBS has administrative status of separate institution within state university system	• 7-member governing board • Appointed by governor, confirmed by senate • 4-year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $1,743,500 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $3,487,000 for OEPBS FY 1979-1981; of that $1,046,100 to OEPBS radio, $15,000 for Commission on Public Broadcasting FY 1980	• No fiscal role in public broadcasting
INTERCONNECTION	• Duplex microwave with video and audio (one link unidirectional) • Owned and operated by OEPBS for OEPBS stations • Additional interconnection planned	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Mandated by Chapter 354 of Oregon Revised Statutes as amended by Senate Bill 805 (1979) • Part of Board of Regents	• Independent state agency • Mandated by Chapter 348.705-990 of Oregon Revised Statutes • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

OREGON

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
KSOR-FM	Ashland	yes	no	State of Oregon acting by and through the State Board of Higher Education	State university
KOAC-AM	Corvallis	yes	yes	State of Oregon acting by and through the State Board of Higher Education for and on behalf of the Commission on Public Broadcasting (OEPBS)	State authority
KLCC-FM	Eugene	yes	no	Lane Community College	State community college
KWAX-FM	Eugene	yes	no	State of Oregon acting by and through the State Board of Higher Education	State university
KBPS-AM	Portland	yes	no	Benson Polytechnic School / Portland Public Schools	School district
KBOO-FM	Portland	yes	no	KBOO Foundation	Community corporation
KOAP-FM	Portland	yes	yes	State of Oregon acting by and through the State Board of Higher Education for and on behalf of the Commission on Public Broadcasting (OEPBS)	State authority

*CPB-qualified stations

Pennsylvania

History/background

In 1967 a Governor's Committee on Public Television recommended establishing a statewide television network. The following year, the Pennsylvania General Assembly established the Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission (PPTN). By 1969 the network was operating, and in 1971 PPTN moved into its current network operations center in Hershey.

In 1969 the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction proposed an FM Table of Assignments for noncommercial radio and a plan for the development of public radio in the state. No action was taken on this plan. In 1974 PPTN conducted a statewide ascertainment process, *The People's Business*, which set priorities for state-supported programming.

In 1979 a nonprofit consortium of cable television operators, the Pennsylvania Educational Communications System, formed to build, operate, and maintain an interconnection system for the state's cable television system to carry educational programming provided by Pennsylvania State University. This service, called Pennarama, was developed after ten years of work by the Pennsylvania Department of Education, the university, and various cable operators.

In FY 1980 PPTN took over the function of reviewing applications for PTFP grants from the Pennsylvania Department of Education.

There are eight PTV stations in the state, all receiving state funds for operations, networking, and programming. The six CPB-qualified public radio stations in the state receive no direct state support.

Agencies

Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission
169 West Chocolate Avenue
Hershey, Pennsylvania 17033
(717) 533-6010
H. Sheldon Parker, Jr., General Manager

The Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission, an independent state agency, coordinates and financially supports public television in the state, contracts for program production, operates a tape delay duplication center, and manages a microwave, hub-and-wheel duplex interconnection system for the state's public television stations. PPTN assesses the needs of public broadcasting and makes recommendations to the Pennsylvania General Assembly, stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs, and has a role in overseeing instructional broadcasting. PPTN's nonbroadcast activities include satellite installations and arrangements, mass tape duplication, teletype, facsimile, and other educational media. PPTN is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The PPTN Commission has 22 members. The governor appoints eight with confirmation by the state senate. One appointee must be a representative of private education and one a representative of public education. The secretary of education, the chairman of the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts, and the chairman of the Network Operations

Committee (of the PPTN Commission) serve *ex officio*. Each of the governing boards of the eight public television licensees in Pennsylvania has a representative on the commission. The president pro tempore and minority leader of the senate and the speaker and minority leader of the house each appoint one member so that both majority and minority political parties are represented on the PPTN Commission. Appointed members serve six-year terms. The PPTN is advised by the Higher Education Advisory Committee, a 13-member organization representing the stations and institutions of higher education in Pennsylvania.

Division of Educational Media
Pennsylvania Department of Education
333 Market Street, 10th Floor
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
(717) 783-9811
Richard Cassel, Chief

The Division of Educational Media of the Pennsylvania Department of Education develops and designs a variety of telecommunications services for instructional purposes. It is empowered to establish, own, and operate public broadcasting stations, to produce and contract for production of programming, and to oversee instructional broadcasting. In addition, the division supports and encourages public broadcasting and stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs. The division's nonbroadcast responsibilities include review and approval of state telemedia purchases, coordination of state telemedia planning, Instructional Television Fixed Services, telephone systems, mass tape duplication, and closed-circuit television.

The Division of Electronic Educational Media is part of the Bureau of Press and Communications, one of six bureaus that report directly to the secretary of education. The Department of Education is governed by a commissioner of basic education and a commissioner of higher education, both of whom serve at the governor's pleasure.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission received a direct appropriation of $6,450,422 from the Pennsylvania General Assembly in FY 1979. The allocation of those funds for public television are summarized in the table shown below.

The size of the grant each public television station receives is based on three criteria: an initial equal share of the grants pool, an adjustment for audience size, and an adjustment for the station's contributions to the PBS Station Program Cooperative. Individual stations also receive grants for capital improvement, program projects, and training programs. Each of the television stations includes an equal share of the network operations budget in its calculation of nonfederal income for CSG purposes.

The Pennsylvania Department of Education received a direct appropriation of $500,000 from the Pennsylvania General Assembly for instructional television program acquisition and utilization. The Division of Educational Media used those funds to acquire instructional television programming for broadcast by the public television stations in the state. Administrative costs of the division come from the education department's general appropriation.

Interconnection

The Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission operates a microwave, hub-and-wheel duplex interconnection system leased from a private company and a network operation center with tape delay and duplication facilities. The network operations center is the hub of the wheel, and the stations are located along the rim of the wheel at the end of the microwave spokes. Any station can transmit programs to another by passing the program through the network center at the hub.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 71, Section 1188 (Act 329 of 1968), of the Pennsylvania Laws stands as the enabling legislation for the Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission. Sections 523-525 of the Pennsylvania School Code authorize the Department of Public Instruction to engage in public broadcasting-related activities. Chapter

PPTN ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO PTV

STATION SUPPORT		NETWORKING		PROGRAMMING	
Operations support	$1,731,327	Executive Office	$ 113,829	Production—statewide	$ 500,000
Capital facilities	372,286	Bureau of Administrative Services	211,307	Production—local and acquisitions	1,249,000
Equipment lease	236,660	Bureau of Public Relations	20,587	Promotion	122,000
Training support	140,000	Bureau of Engineering	1,437,627	Community service	104,000
		Bureau of Programming	136,802	Audience research	25,000
Total	$2,480,273	Total:	$1,970,149	Total:	$2,000,000

24, Section 791.4, of the Pennsylvania Laws creates an authority under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction to contract with school districts to operate public broadcasting stations.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

In 1967 the Governor's Committee on Public Television issued a report recommending the development of a statewide PTV network. In 1969 the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction proposed an FM Table of Assignments for noncommercial radio and a plan for the development of public radio in the state. In 1974 the Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission performed a statewide ascertainment that formed the basis for subsequent program grant allocations.

State associations

Pennarama
Wagner Annex
University Park, Pennsylvania 15802
(see history/background)

PENNSYLVANIA

Public radio stations: 6; public TV stations: 8
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $6,450,422

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission (PPTN)	Division of Electronic Educational Media
PURPOSE	• Coordinate and financially support public television • Contract for production of programming • Operate network interconnection • Assess needs of public broadcasting and make recommendations to the Pennsylvania General Assembly • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Oversee instructional broadcasting	• Develop and design telecommunications services for instructional purposes • Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities • Produce and contract for production of programming • Oversee instructional broadcasting • Support and encourage public broadcasting • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs
FUNDING	• Amount: $6,450,422 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $2,480,273 to PTV stations, $1,970,149 for network operations, $2,000,000 for programming grants	• Amount: $500,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: used for acquisition of instructional television programs
GOVERNANCE	• 22 member Board, 14 ex officio • 6-year terms • Appointed by governor, confirmed by state senate	• Part of Bureau of Press and Communications • Bureau reports to secretary of education
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave, duplex, hub-and-wheel system • Leased from private company, operated by PPTN • Interconnects PTV stations	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent state agency • Mandated by Chapter 71, Section 1188 (Act 329 of 1968) of the Pennsylvania Laws • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes	• Part of state education department • Mandated by Sec. 523-525, Pennsylvania School Code

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WQLN-FM	Erie	yes	no	Public Broadcasting of N.W. Pennsylvania, Inc.	Community corporation
WITF-FM	Hershey	yes	no	South Central Educational Broadcasting of Pennsylvania	Community corporation
WUHY-FM	Philadelphia	yes	no	WHYY, Inc.	Community corporation
WQED-FM	Pittsburgh	yes	no	Metropolitan Pittsburgh Public Broadcasting, Inc.	Community corporation
WDUQ-FM	Pittsburgh	yes	no	Duquesne University	Private college/university
WVIA-FM	Scranton	yes	no	N.E. Pennsylvania Educational TV Association	Community corporation

*CPB-qualified stations

Puerto Rico

History/background

In 1948 a Public Broadcasting Commission was created in Puerto Rico to take control of a radio station operated by the Puerto Rico Communications Authority. In 1950 under a reorganization plan, the radio station was transferred to the Department of Education. In 1954 funds were appropriated by the Puerto Rican Legislature to build a public television station. In 1962 the Public Broadcasting Commission was dissolved, and its functions were transferred to the Department of Public Instruction.

There is one CPB-qualified public radio station, a second noncommercial radio station which repeats in part the programs of the CPB-qualified station, and two public television stations in Puerto Rico.

Agencies

Radio and Television Service
Department of Public Instruction
Apartado 909
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919
(809) 763-3666
Elsie Calero de Martinez, General Manager

The Radio and Television Service of the Puerto Rico Department of Public Instruction operates one CPB-qualified public radio station, one radio station co-located with the first that has limited local programming origination, and two public television stations. The stations are licensed to the department. The department is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The general manager of the Radio and Television Service reports directly to the secretary of instruction of the Department of Public Instruction. The secretary is appointed by the governor of Puerto Rico.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Radio and Television Service of the Department of Public Instruction received a direct appropriation of approximately $2,500,000 from the Puerto Rico Legislature in FY 1979. Of that amount, about $150,000 was allocated to the radio stations for operating expenses.

Interconnection

The two public television stations operated by the Radio and Television Service are interconnected by microwave.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Act #47 (H.B.172) of the Laws of Puerto Rico stands as the enabling legislation for the public broadcasting activities of the Puerto Rico Department of Public Instruction.

Pending legislation: None

PUERTO RICO

Public radio stations: 1; public TV stations: 2
Commonwealth appropriations for public broadcasting: $2.5 million

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Radio and Television Service
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (1 CPB-qualified public radio station, 1 associated radio station, 2 public television stations) • Produce programming
GOVERNANCE	• Part of Department of Public Instruction • General manager reports to secretary of instruction • Secretary appointed by governor
FUNDING	• Amount: $2.5 million • Source: direct appropriation from commonwealth legislature • Allocation: $150,000 for radio, remainder for TV
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave • Connects two public television stations operated by the Radio and Television Service
LEGAL STATUS	• Part of Department of Public Instruction • Mandated by Act #47 (H.B.172) of Laws of Puerto Rico • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Regulation

The stations licensed to the Puerto Rico Department of Public Instruction are prohibited by statute from editorializing. In addition, as licensee, the department sets policy for the stations.

Studies/plans

None

State associations

None

PUERTO RICO

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WIPR-AM	Hato Rey	yes	yes	Puerto Rico Department of Education	State authority
WIPR-FM**	Hato Rey	associate	yes	Puerto Rico Department of Education	State authority

*CPB qualified stations.

**NPR associated station. Such stations which usually have limited or no local production capacity are not CPB qualified, although their expenses are included in the budgets of the larger stations with which they are associated.

Rhode Island

History/background

In 1967 the Rhode Island Board of Regents for Education established a public television station to provide in-school, instructional services. The station moved into its permanent headquarters in 1973; previously it had been housed on the campus of a local university. In 1977 the licensee decided to change the orientation of the station from a solely instructional service to that of a more general public television service. Currently there is only the one PTV station, and no public radio station, in Rhode Island.

Agencies

Board of Regents for Education
State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations
235 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908
(401) 277-2031
Dr. Arthur R. Pontarelli, Acting Commissioner

WSBE-TV
24 Mason Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903
(401) 277-3636
Warren A. Kraetzer, General Manager

The Rhode Island Board of Regents for Education, the governing entity for the Rhode Island Department of Education, is the licensee of the public television station. The Board of Regents is the designated state educational agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The general manager of the station reports directly to the commissioner of education who is chosen by the Board of Regents. The regents are appointed by the governor, confirmed by the senate, and serve six-year terms.

The Rhode Island Advisory Commission on Public Telecommunications works with the PTV station and advises the Board of Regents on public television matters.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Board of Regents received a direct appropriation of $800,000 from the Rhode Island General Assembly for the operation of its public television station in FY 1979.

Interconnection

None

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Article 16, Chapter 28, of the General Laws of Rhode Island authorizes the Board

of Regents to own and operate a public television station.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The Board of Regents sets policy for its station in its role as licensee.

Studies/plans

None

State associations

None

RHODE ISLAND

Public radio stations: 0; public TV stations: 1
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $800,000

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Board of Regents for Education
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (1 PTV station) • Produce or contract for production of programming
GOVERNANCE	• Station manager reports to commissioner of education who is chosen by Board of Regents • Board of Regents appointed by governor, confirmed by state senate; 15 members, 6-year terms • Rhode Island Advisory Commission on Public Telecommunications
FUNDING	• Amount: $800,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: earmarked for operation of public television station
INTERCONNECTION	• None
LEGAL STATUS	• Board of Regents • Article 16, Chapter 28 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, mandates public broadcasting activities • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

South Carolina

History/background

South Carolina began experimenting with educational television in the late 1950s, prompted in part by the state's pupil-to-teacher ratio, one of the highest in the country. Pilot closed-circuit television was started in 1958 in one high school and was extended to several the following year. The South Carolina General Assembly established the South Carolina Educational Television Commission (SCETC) in 1960, and in 1963 the first public television station went on the air. There are now eight PTV stations in the state licensed to SCETC.

In 1971 SCETC began building a public radio network using the existing television towers for locating radio transmitters. SCETC now has five public radio stations; three are CPB-qualified.

Agencies

The South Carolina Educational Television Commission
P.O. Drawer L
Columbia, South Carolina 29250
(803) 758-7235
Henry J. Cauthen, President and General Manager
William Hay, Director of Educational Radio

The South Carolina Educational Television Commission, an independent state agency, is the licensee and operator of a semi-centralized public radio and television network with eight television stations and five radio stations. The stations are programmed with a mixture of statewide network programming and locally produced programming. The network can distribute as much as 12 television and four radio programs simultaneously. Both the radio and television networks broadcast daytime instructional programming for in-school use. The radio network also distributes instruc-

tional programs by cassette and operates a radio reading service for the blind on SCA. The reading service is programmed and funded by the South Carolina State Commission for the Blind. The ETV Commission is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The ETV Commission has 12 members. Five serve *ex officio:* the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, chairmen of the Senate and House Education Committees, and the superintendent of education. The governor appoints seven members, one from each congressional district and one member at large. Members serve six-year terms. Committees of educators and technical experts serve as advisors to the commission.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The South Carolina Educational Television Commission received a direct appropriation of $16,250,000 from the South Carolina General Assembly in FY 1979. Of that amount, $5,250,000 was a special capital appropriation for completion of the network. Radio received $500,000 of the general operations funds and $250,000 of the capital appropriation. The television network received the remainder.

Interconnection

The South Carolina Educational Television Commission public radio and television stations are interconnected by a combination of off-air relay, state-owned microwave, and leased telephone lines, some parts of which are reversible. The South Carolina Educational Radio for the Blind, carried on the public stations' SCA, also is interconnected.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Article 59, Chapter 7, of the Code of Laws of South Carolina stands as the enabling legislation for the South Carolina Educational Television Commission.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The South Carolina Educational Television Commission sets policy for its stations in its role as licensee.

Studies/plans

In the early 1970s, the South Carolina Educational Television Commission prepared a ten-year plan for the growth and development of its radio and television networks. A revised plan for the 1980s recently has been developed.

State associations

None

SOUTH CAROLINA

Public radio stations: 3; public TV stations: 8
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $16,250,000

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	South Carolina Educational Television Commission (SCETC)
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (3 public radio stations, 2 associated radio stations, 8 PTV stations) • Produce and contract for production of programming
GOVERNANCE	• 12-member board, 5 ex officio • 7 appointed by governor • 6-year terms • 2 advisory committees
FUNDING	• Amount: $16,250,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $10,000,000 operating funds, $500,000 for radio; $5,250,000 special capital appropriation, $250,000 for radio
INTERCONNECTION	• Off-air relay, telephone lines, microwave • Leased and state-owned • Connects SCETC radio and television stations including SCA
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent state agency • Mandated by Article 59, Chapter 7 of Code of Laws of South Carolina • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

SOUTH CAROLINA
Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
CPB-Qualified					
WSCI-FM	Charleston	yes	yes	South Carolina Educational Television Commission	State authority
WLTR-FM	Columbia	yes	yes	South Carolina Educational Television Commission	State authority
WEPR-FM	Greenville	yes	yes	South Carolina Educational Television Commission	State Authority
Other Noncommercial Radio Stations Receiving State Funds					
WPRV-FM**	Rockhill	associate	yes	South Carolina Educational Television Commission	State authority
WMPR-FM**	Sumter	associate	yes	South Carolina Educational Television Commission	State authority

*CPB-qualified stations.
**NPR-associated station. Such stations, which usually have limited or no local production capacity, are not CPB-qualified, although their expenses are included in the budgets of the larger stations with which they are associated.

South Dakota

History/background

Public broadcasting in South Dakota began in 1922 when 9-Y-AM (later KUSD-AM) went on the air at the University of South Dakota. That station assumed its current frequency in 1951. The first nighttime public radio service in the state started when KUSD-FM was established in 1967.

In the early 1960s, a coalition of educational groups, including the Association of American University Women, the South Dakota Education Association, and the Association of South Dakota School Boards, started working on the development of educational television in the state. The South Dakota ETV Association, formed in 1963, conducted a feasibility study, and in 1965 legislation creating the South Dakota Educational Television (SDETV) Board was passed by the state legislature. The SDETV Board built a network of repeater stations programmed mostly by the public television station licensed to the University of South Dakota. The board is the licensee of six of the eight PTV stations in the state.

In 1973 state funding of public broadcasting in South Dakota was consolidated under the SDETV Board. This consolidation included funding the radio and television stations at both the University of South Dakota and South Dakota State University and centralizing many of the administrative functions of all the stations.

A feasibility study on using SDETV towers for FM transmitters for a public radio network was conducted in 1979. Such a network, to be licensed to the SDETV Board, is under consideration. There are three noncommercial radio stations in the state receiving direct state funding; two are CPB-qualified.

Agencies

South Dakota Educational Television Board
310 East Clark Street
Vermillion, South Dakota
(605) 624-4497
Martin Busch, Executive Director

The South Dakota Educational Television Board, an independent agency, is the licensee and operator of a six-station, centralized public television network. In addition, the board contracts for production and other broadcast services from the public radio and television stations licensed to the University of South Dakota and South Dakota State University.

The administration of the stations licensed to the SDETV Board and to the state universities is highly integrated. Funding for the university stations is funneled through the SDETV Board. The executive director of the board serves half-time in that position and half-time as director of telecommunications at the University of South Dakota. The director of public broadcasting at South Dakota State University is, in a similar fashion, the associate director of the SDETV Board. The three licensees also share common management in programming, engineering, and administration.

The SDETV Board has nine members including three who serve *ex officio:* the commissioner of higher education, superintendent of elementary

and secondary education, or their designees, and a representative of the South Dakota Instructional Television Council. The remaining six members are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the state senate with at least one representative of a private educational institution and no more than four members of the same political party. The appointed members serve three-year terms. The South Dakota Instructional Television Council, Inc., advises the SDETV Board on matters of instructional television programming.

The SDETV Board is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

All state funding of public broadcasting is consolidated in the appropriation to the South Dakota Educational Television Board. The SDETV Board received a direct appropriation of $1,592,881 from the South Dakota Legislature in FY 1979. Of that amount, $905,653 was used for the operation of the SDETV Board's stations. The remaining funds were provided by contract to the stations licensed to the state universities. The state provided a total of $157,402 for public radio. The public radio stations at the University of South Dakota received $74,887, and the public television station at the university received $259,946. The public radio station at South Dakota State University received $82,515, and the public television station there received $269,880.

Interconnection

The South Dakota Educational Television Board owns and operates a microwave system that interconnects the public radio and television stations licensed to the SDETV Board, the University of South Dakota, and South Dakota State University. The radio interconnection is reversible, stereo, and 15 kHz.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 13, section 47, of the South Dakota Compiled Laws stands as the enabling legislation for the South Dakota Educational Television Board.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

By statute, the South Dakota Educational Television Board has the authority to set construction priorities and to allocate frequencies for public broadcasting stations in the state. The statute also prohibits SDETV Board stations from editorializing. In addition, the SDETV Board and the Board of Regents (the governing body for both universities) set policy for their stations in their roles as licensees.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Public radio stations: 2; public TV stations: 8
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $1,592,881

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	South Dakota Educational Television Board (SDETV)
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (6 public television stations) • Coordinate public broadcasting and state funding for public broadcasting • Contract for public broadcasting services with state universities
GOVERNANCE	• 9-member board, 3 ex officio • Appointed by governor, confirmed by senate • 3-year terms • South Dakota Instructional Television Council, Inc., advisory
FUNDING	• Amount: $1,592,881 • Source: direct appropriation from legislature • Allocation: $905,653 for Board PTV stations; $157,402 to state university public radio stations; $529,826 to university PTV stations
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave • 15 kHz, stereo, reversible for radio • Owned and operated by SDETV Board • Connects South Dakota ETV Board PTV stations, and PTV and radio stations licensed to state universities
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent agency • Mandated by Chapter 13-47 of the South Dakota Compiled Laws • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Studies/plans

In 1963 the South Dakota Educational Television Association sponsored a feasibility study for an educational television network. In 1975 a plan was developed to consolidate state funding of public broadcasting under the South Dakota Educational Television Board. A proposed FM Table of Assignments for a public radio network licensed to the SDETV Board was developed in 1979. The South Dakota State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation is conducting a study under a PTFP grant to explore means to extend radio reading services throughout the state.

State associations

None

SOUTH DAKOTA
Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
CPB-Qualified					
KESD-FM	Brookings	yes	yes	South Dakota State University	State university
KUSD-AM	Vermillion	yes	yes	University of South Dakota	State university
Other Noncommercial Radio Stations Receiving State Funds					
KUSD-FM**	Vermillion	associate	yes	University of South Dakota	State university

*CPB-qualified stations.
**NPR-associated station. Such stations, which usually have limited or no local production capacity, are not CPB-qualified, although their expenses are included in the budgets of the larger stations with which they are associated.

Tennessee

History/background

The Tennessee State Government first indicated its interest in public broadcasting in 1953 when the Tennessee General Assembly created a temporary educational television commission to study the potential use of educational television in the state. An engineering study was performed by A. D. Ring and a report issued. In 1955 a permanent, three-member commission, composed of the governor, commissioner of education, and a private citizen, was established. Two community-licensed educational television stations, in return for annual grants from the state, served as testing laboratories to determine the feasibility and effectiveness of classroom teaching with television. In 1963 the commission issued a report and dissolved itself. The same year, the Tennessee General Assembly authorized the State Department of Education to establish an educational television network. Capital funds totalling $3,250,000 were appropriated between 1963-1965 to build the network, called Tennessee Educational Television. In 1972 the legislation was amended to include public radio under the network's auspices, but to date, radio is not included in the network.

Three other state agencies play a role in public radio in Tennessee. The Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee and the Board of Regents of Tennessee State College (formerly the State Teachers College) each hold the licenses of several noncommercial radio stations. The Tennessee Higher Education Commission (THEC), an organization that coordinates higher education throughout the state, makes recommendations on general educational policy—including public broadcasting policy—to the Tennessee General Assembly. In 1979 THEC commissioned a study of the status and needs of public broadcasting in Tennessee, and the Tennessee Department of Administration and Finance conducted a review of Tennessee educational television.

There are currently six public TV stations in Tennessee, four licensed to Tennessee Educational Television. There are six CPB-qualified public radio stations and one station that repeats the signal of one of the CPB-qualified stations. None of the radio stations receives direct state funds.

Agencies

Tennessee Educational Television
C3-302 Cordell Hull Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37219
(615) 741-2421

Tennessee Educational Television operates four public television stations and a separate production studio. Of the four stations, one is programmed by an adjacent community-owned station, one is programmed by videocassette and PBS satellite feed, and the other two have local programming capacity. Tennessee Educational Television oversees instructional broadcasting. It is also the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The Tennessee Department of Education, holder of the licenses for the stations of Tennessee Educational Television, is governed by the State Board of Education, and has 14 members appointed by the governor for nine-year terms.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

Tennessee Educational Television received a direct appropriation of $2,039,600 from the Tennessee General Assembly in FY 1979. In addition, the Tennessee General Assembly appropriated $150,000 and $140,000 to two community-licensed television stations. Tennessee Educational Television does not make grants.

Interconnection

Some of the stations of Tennessee Educational Television are interconnected by state-owned microwave and by a videocassette transport system. One public radio station is interconnected to a repeater station.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Article 49, Chapter 38, of the Tennessee Code authorizes the State Board of Education to operate an educational radio and television network.

Pending legislation: New legislation may be introduced pending the results of current studies.

Regulation

The Tennessee State Education Department sets policy for the Tennessee Educational Television stations in its role as licensee.

Studies/plans

In 1979 the Tennessee Higher Education Commission directed a consultant to study the status of public broadcasting in Tennessee. The consultant issued two reports, one dealing with public radio and broadcast education at state universities and one with public television. In the same year, the State Planning Office of the Tennessee Department of Administration and Finance reviewed the status of Tennessee Educational Television.

State associations

None

TENNESSEE

Public radio stations: 6; public TV stations: 6
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $2,329,600

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Tennessee Educational Television
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (4 PTV stations) • Produce or contract for production of programming • Oversee instructional broadcasting
GOVERNANCE	• State Board of Education—licensee • 14-member board • Appointed by governor • 9-year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $2,039,600; $290,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: Tennessee Educational Television does not make grants; 2 community-licensed PTV stations received direct grants from the state of $150,000 and $140,000
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave, videocassette transport systems • State-owned • Connects 3 stations • 1 public radio station connected to repeater station
LEGAL STATUS	• Part of State Board of Education • Mandated by Article 49, Chapter 38, of the Tennessee Code • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

TENNESSEE

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WUTC-FM**	Chattanooga	associate	no	University of Tennessee	State university
WSMC-FM	Collegedale	yes	no	Southern Missionary College	Private college/university
WETS-FM	Johnson City	yes	no	Eastern Tennessee State University	State university
WUOT-FM	Knoxville	yes	no	University of Tennessee	State university
WKNO-FM	Memphis	yes	no	Memphis State University	State university
WMOT-FM	Murfreesboro	yes	no	Tennessee State University	State university
WPLN-FM	Nashville	yes	no	Nashville Public Library	Public library

*CPB-qualified stations.

**NPR-associated station. Such stations, which usually have limited or no local production capacity, are not CPB-qualified, although their expenses are included in the budgets of the larger stations with which they are associated.

Texas

History/background

Texas began subsidizing instructional television in 1965 through the Texas Education Agency by providing funds to local school districts for purchasing instructional television services from public television stations. In 1975 a study of telecommunications services for public schools, *How Now Brown Cow*, was prepared for the Texas Education Agency. In 1978 the funding mechanism for instructional television was altered. School districts no longer had to provide matching funds. The rate of support per student increased, and a limit was placed on the amount of support available. There are currently eight CPB-qualified public radio stations in Texas. All but one are licensed to a state university, but none receives direct state funds. The nine PTV stations receive state funds in payment for instructional television services.

Agencies

Division of Instructional Resources
Texas Education Agency
201 East 11th Street
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 475-2478
George Lipscomb, Director

The Division of Instructional Resources of the Texas Education Agency coordinates public school telemedia planning and administers funding for instructional television services. The division is the designated educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The Division of Instructional Resources is part of the Department of Professional and Program Development, which reports to the commissioner of the Texas Education Agency. The commissioner is appointed by the State Board of Education. The board has 21 members, one elected from each congressional district for four-year terms. An advisory committee makes recommendations to the Texas Education Agency regarding instructional television policy. The committee consists of five representatives from school districts and one representative from each public television station.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Division of Instructional Resources received a direct appropriation of $1,867,979 in FY 1979. Of that amount, $242,979 was used for the division's activities, and $1,625,000 was granted to school districts at the rate of $1.23 per Average Daily Attendance (ADA) served by instructional television. Approximately 80 percent of the funds granted to school districts, or about $1,300,000, was paid to public television stations for instructional television services. The authorizing statute for this funding limits the state's total contribution to $1,625,000. The rate of reimbursement to PTV stations for ITV services is limited to $1.50 per ADA. School districts pay the difference between the total sum paid to the stations and the state's contribution. The amount of state ITV money provided to individual school districts depends on the total number of districts using ITV.

Interconnection

None

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Section 21.915 of Texas Education Code authorizes the Texas Education Agency to support and coordinate instructional television services.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

In 1975, *How Now Brown Cow* (ERIC, ED #110052), a study of telecommunications services for public schools focusing on the potential use of cable and satellite technology, was prepared for the Texas Education Agency.

State associations

None

TEXAS

Public radio stations: 8; public TV stations: 9
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $1.3 million

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Division of Instructional Resources
PURPOSE	• Coordinate public school telemedia planning • Administer funding for instructional television services
GOVERNANCE	• Part of Department of Professional Services and Instructional Resources under Department of Professional and Program Development of Texas Education Agency • 21-member State Board of Education • Commissioner appointed by board • Advisory committee
FUNDING	• Amount: $1,867,979 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $242,979 for division operating budget; $1,625,000 to local school districts for ITV—$1.23 per ADA; about $1,300,000 of that to PTV stations.
INTERCONNECTION	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Part of Texas Education Agency • Mandated under Section 21.915 of Texas Education Code • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
KUT-AM	Austin	yes	no	University of Texas	State university
KVLU-FM	Beaumont	yes	no	Lamar University	State university
KAMU-FM	College Station	yes	no	Texas A&M University	State university
KETR-FM	Commerce	yes	no	East Texas State University	State university
KERA-FM	Dallas	yes	no	Public Communication Foundation for North Texas	Community corporation
KTEP-FM	El Paso	yes	no	University of Texas at El Paso	State university
KUHF-FM	Houston	yes	no	University of Houston	State university
KNCT-FM	Killeen	yes	no	Central Texas College	State university

*CPB-qualified stations

Utah

History/background

In 1961 the Utah Legislature established the Joint Committee on Educational Television to coordinate and develop educational television in the state. In 1965 the state enlarged the committee's functions and in 1970 restricted its role to that of an advisory group. Fiscal responsibilities were transferred to the State Board of Regents. At that time, the legislature also indicated its desire to eliminate duplication of service (there were five independent public television stations in the state) and have public broadcasting consolidated into a coordinated statewide network. A state network was established, composed of a flagship station licensed to the University of Utah, with two satellite studios linked to the University of Utah station via microwave, plus 45 translators around the state. One additional PTV station in the state is licensed to a private university. There are three CPB-qualified public radio stations in Utah: two are licensed to state universities and one to a private university.

In 1979 the Board of Regents began developing a Master Plan for Public Telecommunications in the state. Phase one has been completed. Phase two is in progress.

Agencies

Office of the Coordinator for Telecommunications
Utah State Board of Regents
807 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102
(801) 533-5617
T. M. (Tad) Williams, Coordinator for Telecommunications

The Utah Board of Regents provides policy oversight and coordination for public broadcasting in Utah and acts as fiscal agent for stations licensed to state universities. The licenses for all noncommercial stations are held by the individual institutions. However, KUED-TV, the PTV station licensed to the University of Utah, is the flagship station for a statewide system of 45 TV translators, of which 29 are licensed to the university, and the remainder are licensed to local governments and community groups. The coordinator for telecommunications assesses the needs of public broadcasting and makes recommendations to the Board of Regents and Utah Legislature. The coordinator stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs and has a secondary role in overseeing instructional broadcasting. The coordinator's non-broadcast activities include coordinating state telemedia planning, microwave systems, mass tape duplication, closed-circuit television, and data transmission systems. The Board of Regents is the designated educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The coordinator for telecommunications, who has responsibility for public broadcasting activities, reports to the associate commissioner for academic affairs, who reports to the commissioner of higher education. The commissioner is chosen by the State Board of Regents. There are 15 regents, eight appointed by the senate and seven appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Regents serve six-year terms.

Division of Curriculum and Instruction
Utah State Board of Education
250 East 500 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
(801) 533-5550
Dr. Leroy Lindeman, Administrator for Curriculum and Instruction

The Division of Curriculum and Instruction of the Utah State Board of Education produces, acquires, and coordinates instructional television programming broadcast over the public television stations in Utah.

The division is directly responsible to the superintendent of public instruction, who is appointed by the State Board of Education. The board is composed of 11 members elected for three-year terms in statewide elections

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Utah State Board of Regents received a direct appropriation of $1,340,000 for public broadcasting from the Utah Legislature in FY 1979. Of that amount, $80,000 was used for the coordinator's office and activities and $1,260,000 was provided for the statewide PTV system. In addition, the Board of Regents provided in-kind services to stations licensed to state universities. Support for public radio is based on individual budgets, submitted by the licensee institutions to the board and subsequently to the legislature. Funds received by the Board of Regents are passed through directly to the institutions. The public radio station budgets are part of the budgets of their licensee institutions, while the public television budget is a separate line item.

The Division of Curriculum and Instruction of the Utah State Board of Education allocated approximately $150,000 in FY 1979 for instructional television programming. Those funds were used by the division and were not granted to public television stations.

UTAH

Public radio stations: 3; public TV stations: 2
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $1,340,000

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Utah State Board of Regents	Division of Curriculum and Instruction Utah State Board of Education
PURPOSE	• Provide policy oversight and coordination for public broadcasting • Financially support public broadcasting • Assess needs of public broadcasting and make recommendations to the Utah Legislature • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Oversee instructional broadcasting	• Produce, acquire, and coordinate instructional television programming
GOVERNANCE	• Coordinator for telecommunications reports to associate commissioner for academic affairs and community service and to commissioner of higher education • Commissioner chosen by regents • 15 regents, 8 appointed by senate, 7 by governor and confirmed by senate for 6-year terms • Joint Committee on Educational Television, advisory	• Division of Curriculum and Instruction directly responsible to superintendent of public instruction • Superintendent appointed by State Board of Education • Board has 11 members elected for 3-year terms in statewide election
FUNDING	• Amount: $1,340,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $80,000 to office of coordinator; $1,260,000 to public television	• Amount: $150,000 • Source: Board of Education budget • Allocation: used by division to produce and acquire programs
INTERCONNECTION	• Duplex microwave with video, audio, and data • Leased from private company • Connects satellite studios to flagship PTV station • Connects public radio stations	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Board of Regents • Mandated under Article 53, Chapters 42 and 48, Section 20.5 of the Utah Code • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes	• Part of State Board of Education • Not statutorily mandated

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
KUSU-FM	Logan	yes	no	Utah State University of Agriculture & Applied Science	State university
KBYU-FM	Provo	yes	no	Brigham Young University	Private college/university
KUER-FM	Salt Lake City	yes	no	University of Utah	State university

*CPB qualified stations

Interconnection

The Utah State Board of Regents operates a duplex audio, video, and data microwave interconnection leased from a private company. The system links the two satellite studios to the flagship station of the state network, and it interconnects the two CPB-qualified state university public radio stations. In addition, Brigham Young University maintains a microwave link into the Board of Regents interconnection for its public radio and television stations.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Article 53, Chapter 42, of the Utah Code authorizes the activities of the Joint Committee on Educational Television. The transfer of responsibility from the joint committee to the Board of Regents (see history) is not reflected in the statute. Chapter 48, Section 20.5, affirms the Board of Regents' responsibility for educational telecommunications and designates KUED-TV and the flagship station for the state network.

Pending legislation: Legislation based on recommendations in the Master Plan currently being developed may be introduced in the 1981 session.

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

The Utah State Board of Regents is in the process of developing a Master Plan for public telecommunications in the state. Phase one has been completed and phase two is underway.

State associations

Utah Telecommunications Association
c/o T. M. Williams, Executive Secretary
Utah State Board of Regents
807 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102
(801) 533-5617

Utah Public Radio
c/o T. M. Williams
Utah State Board of Regents
807 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102
(801) 533-5617

Vermont

History/background

In 1966 the Vermont Legislature, at the request of the Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont, authorized the university to establish, own, and operate a public television network. The State Superintendents' Association, the Vermont Department of Public Instruction, and the university helped develop state support for public broadcasting. The first station was built in 1967, and the Vermont Educational Television Network was completed the following year.

The Vermont Network studied the feasibility of building a public radio network in the mid-1970s but chose not to do so. Subsequently a community group established a public radio station, the only CPB-qualified radio station in the state. Its licensee, Vermont Public Radio, is establishing a second station on a commercial frequency; no other noncommercial frequencies are available in Vermont.

In 1980 the Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont formed a Governance Board for the Vermont Educational Television Network to provide policy guidance for operating the network.

Agencies

Vermont Educational Television Network
The University of Vermont
Winooski, Vermont 05404
(802) 656-3311
Hope Green, Station Manager

The Vermont Educational Television Network, a division of the University of Vermont operates a four-station, centralized public television network with one production center. The Vermont ETV Network assesses the needs of public broadcasting and makes recommendations to the Vermont General Assembly. The network also stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs, and it oversees instructional broadcasting. The network is the designated state educational television agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The Vermont ETV Network has the administrative status of a separate campus within the University of Vermont system. The Vermont ETV Network Governance Board, composed of the president of the University of Vermont, three university trustees, and five members of the public chosen by the chairman of the university's Board of Trustees, govern the ETV Network. The Governance Board reports to the University of Vermont Board of Trustees, licensee of ETV Network stations. The ETV Network has a statutorily mandated Instructional Television Committee and an Advisory Broadcasting Council.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Vermont Educational Television Network received a direct appropriation of $700,000 from the Vermont General Assembly in FY 1979. The network does not make grants.

Interconnection

The Vermont ETV Network stations are connected by a combination of off-air relay and microwave owned by the University of Vermont.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 86, Section 28, of the Vermont Statutes stands as the authorizing legislation for the Vermont Educational Television Network.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The University of Vermont sets policy for the public television stations of the Vermont ETV Network in its role as licensee.

Studies/plans

None

State associations

None

VERMONT

Public radio stations: 1; public TV stations: 4
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $700,000

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Vermont Educational Television Network
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (4 PTV stations) • Produce and contract for production of programming • Assess the needs of public broadcasting and make recommendations to the Vermont General Assembly • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Oversee instructional broadcasting
GOVERNANCE	• 8-member governance board • University of Vermont Board of Trustees, licensee • Advisory ITV committee and broadcasting council
FUNDING	• Amount: $700,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: network does not make grants
INTERCONNECTION	• Off-air relay and microwave • Owned by University of Vermont • Connects network stations
LEGAL STATUS	• Part of University of Vermont • Mandated by Chapter 86, Section 28, of the Vermont Statute • Designated state educational television agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WVPR-FM	Windsor	yes	no	Vermont Public Radio	Community corporation

*CPB-qualified stations

Virginia

History/background

In 1962 the Virginia General Assembly established the Virginia Advisory Council on Educational Television. The council assisted organizations in establishing educational television stations by providing information, matching funds for facilities, and statewide coordination. A master plan was developed in 1963.

In 1970 a Governor's Management Study recommended an assessment of educational television in Virginia. In 1971 Spindletop Research, Inc., was chosen to conduct the study. In response to that study, the General Assembly created the Virginia Public Telecommunications Council (VPTC) to manage and coordinate the state's investments in and uses of telecommunications, including the allocation of public funds to nonstate, nonprofit organizations, e.g., public broadcasting stations. The governor expanded VPTC's responsibilities in 1974 to include administration of state agency telephone systems.

Between 1974 and 1976, appropriations from the state legislature were made directly to VPTC for telecommunications service contracts. During that time, the Higher Education Radio Project (HEAR), an experiment with radio in higher education, was conducted. Approximately $16,000 was granted to each of the four public radio stations in the state for projects and activities to stimulate cooperation with higher education. HEAR was deemed a success, but the four stations subsequently have not received any direct state support.

After 1976 funds earmarked for PTV were appropriated to the Department of Education, but service contracts for instructional television were administered by VPTC.

The 1977 the Virginia General Assembly consolidated state service agencies into a Department of General Services. The governor withheld the transfer of VPTC to the new department and directed the council to examine its role and mission and make recommendations to the legislature. The following year the General Assembly re-

established VPTC as a separate state agency. At the same time, a Telecommunications Study Commission was created to study existing state mechanisms.

Beginning July 1980, the Virginia Public Telecommunications Council was transformed into the Virginia Public Telecommunications Board (VPTB) and a new state agency, the Department of Telecommunications, was established. The VPTB will retain the functions of the VPTC relating to public broadcasting matters, while the department will assume the administration of state agency telecommunications services and serve as staff to the VPTB.

Agencies

Virginia Public Telecommunications Board
902 Ninth Street Office Building
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 786-3152
George L. Hall, Director

The Virginia Public Telecommunications Board, an independent state agency, administers state support for public television and telecommunications, acts as a coordinating agency for state agencies contracting for production services from public radio and television stations, and oversees instructional broadcasting. VPTB stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs and assesses the needs of public broadcasting for reports to the Virginia General Assembly. The VPTB is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

VPTB has 14 members, including the president of the Board of Education, the chairman of the State Council of Higher Education, the chairman of the State Board of Community Colleges, and the chairman of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. The remaining ten members are appointed by the governor (one from each congressional district) and are confirmed by the state senate. Members serve four-year terms, renewable once. No chief executive officer of a state agency, no member of the General Assembly, and no official or employee of a public telecommunications entity can be a member of VPTB.

The Department of Telecommunications, a central state agency reporting to the secretary of administration and finance, administers state agency telecommunications services and serves as staff for VPTB.

Telecommunications Service
Virginia Department of Education
P.O. Box 6Q
Richmond, Virginia 23216
(804) 786-2607
Mary K. Dalton, Supervisor

The Telecommunications Service of the Virginia Department of Education acts as a liaison between the Virginia Public Telecommunications Board and the regional school contract planning committees. The committees, representing the local school districts, determine the instructional television needs of the schools with the local public television stations. The Telecommunications Service reviews and approves proposals of the regional committees and coordinates the acquisition of some instructional television programming. VPTB handles contracts for production of instructional television programs by public television stations.

The Telecommunications Service is part of the General Support Services Division of the Virginia Department of Education. The department is governed by the superintendent of public instruction appointed by the governor and by a nine-member Board of Education. Board members are appointed by the governor for four-year terms, renewable once.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Virginia Public Telecommunications Council (now the Virginia Public Telecommunications Board), administered $2,916,190 appropriated by the Virginia General Assembly for ITV in FY 1979. An additional $250,000 was granted directly to five public television stations—$50,000 per station—in unrestricted grants. The ITV funds were allocated by contract. Those contracts followed a standard fee schedule that includes overhead (20 percent), depreciation (18 percent), growth (5 percent), transmission (17 percent), studio production (4 percent), mobile and electronic field production (2.5 percent), film production (0.5 percent), design services (19 percent), and other technical services (14 percent).

The Virginia Public Telecommunications Council had an administrative budget in FY 1979 of $705,816. The Telecommunications Service in the education department had an administrative budget of approximately $250,000.

To meet the cost of administering the state telecommunications services by the Department of Telecommunications, state agencies will pay a surcharge for telephone services beginning July 1980. Also beginning with FY 1980, funds for instructional and public television are appropriated directly to VPTB.

Interconnection

None

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Title 2.1, Chapter 35.1, "Telecommunications," of the Code of Virginia authorizes the activity of the Virginia Public Telecommunications Board and the Department of Telecommunications.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

In 1963 the Virginia Advisory Council on Educational Television developed a plan for local participation in establishing and operating local, non-state, nonprofit educational television corporations. In 1970 the Governor's Management Study recommended assessment of educational television. In 1971 Spindletop Research, Inc., conducted a study that proposed consolidating state-funded activities in public television. In 1979 the Telecommunications Study Commission created by the Virginia General Assembly issued a report recommending administrative changes in the Virginia Public Telecommunications Council (see history/background).

State associations

None

VIRGINIA

Public radio stations: 4; public TV stations: 7
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $3,166,190

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Virginia Public Telecommunications Board (VPTB) (While this chart reflects the organization and function of the Virginia Public Telecommunications Board, the budget figures used in this study are from FY 1979, i.e., from the Virginia Public Telecommunications Council.)	Telecommunications Service
PURPOSE	• Financially support and encourage public broadcasting • Coordinate contracts for instructional television services • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Assess needs of public broadcasting to make recommendations to Virginia Legislature	• Act as liaison between VPTB and regional school contract planning committees • Review and approve proposals of committee for instructional television services
GOVERNANCE	• 14-member board, 4 ex officio • Appointed by governor, confirmed by legislature • 4-year terms, renewable once • Executive director appointed by governor • Staff support provided by Department of Telecommunications	• Part of General Services Division of the Virginia Department of Education • Department governed by a superintendent of public instruction appointed by governor and by nine-member Board of Education • Board members appointed by governor to four-year terms, renewable once
FUNDING	• Amount: $3,166,190 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $2,916,190 for ITV contracts; $250,000 for unrestricted grants to PTV stations ($50,000 per station); $705,816 for administration	• Amount: $250,000 • Source: Virginia Department of Education budget • Allocation: used for costs of administration
INTERCONNECTION	• N/A	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Part of Department of Telecommunications • Mandated by Title 21, Chapter 35.1, "Telecommunications," of Code of Virginia • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes	• Part of state education department • Not statutorily mandated

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
WMRA-FM	Harrisonburg	yes	no	James Madison University	State university
WHRO-FM	Norfolk	yes	no	Hampton Roads ETV Association, Inc.	Community corporation
WRFK-FM	Richmond	yes	no	Union Theological Seminary	Private college/university
WVWR-FM	Roanoke	yes	no	Virginia Western Community College	State community college

*CPB-qualified stations

Virgin Islands

History/background

At the urging of the governor, the Virgin Islands Legislature created the Virgin Islands Public Television Commission in 1967 to establish a public television station for the Virgin Islands. In 1968 the commission was replaced by the Virgin Islands Public Television System. The Public Television System put a public television station on the air in 1972.

In 1979 the Public Television System considered establishing a public radio station. There currently are none in the Virgin Islands. Also in 1979 the legislature amended the enabling legislation of the Public Television System to prohibit corporate underwriting.

Agencies

Virgin Islands Public Television System
P.O. Box 7879
St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands 00801
(809) 774-6255 or 774-3226
Calvin F. Bastian, General Manager

The Virgin Islands Public Television System, an autonomous instrumentality of the Virgin Islands government, is licensee and operator of a public television station. The System oversees instructional broadcasting in conjunction with the Virgin Islands Department of Education. It produces and contracts for program production. The System also assesses the needs of public broadcasting to make recommendations to the legislature, and it stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs. The System's nonbroadcast activities include microwave systems, satellite installations and arrangements, and teletype. The Virgin Islands Public Television System is the designated state educational television agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The Board of Directors of the Virgin Islands System has 12 members, including three members appointed by the president of the legislature and four appointed by the governor with confirmation by the legislature. Other board members are the commissioner of education, the chairman of the Board of Education, the director of the budget (nonvoting), the president of the College of the Virgin Islands (nonvoting), and the general manager of the Public Television System (nonvoting). Members appointed by the president of the legislature serve two-year terms, and members appointed by the governor serve four-year terms.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Virgin Islands Public Television System received a direct appropriation of $555,000 in FY 1979 from the Virgin Islands Legislature. The Public Television System does not make grants.

Interconnection

Not applicable

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Public radio stations: 0; public TV stations: 1
Virgin Islands government appropriations for public broadcasting: $555,000

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Virgin Islands Public Television System
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (1 PTV station) • Produce and contract for production of programming • Oversee instructional broadcasting • Assess needs for public broadcasting to make recommendations to U.S. Virgin Islands Legislature • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs
GOVERNANCE	• 12-member board, 5 ex officio • Appointed by governor and president of legislature • 2- and 4- year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $600,000 • Source: direct appropriation from legislature • Allocation: does not make grants
INTERCONNECTION	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent agency • Mandated by Title 30, Chapter 7, Bill 3855, Act 2364, of the Virgin Islands Code • Designated state educational television agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Title 30, Chapter 7, Bill 3855, Act 2364, of the Virgin Islands Code stands as the enabling legislation for the Virgin Islands Public Television System.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The Virgin Islands Public Television System is prohibited by statute from editorializing and from seeking corporate underwriting.

Studies/plans

None

State associations

None

Washington

History/background

In 1962 the Washington State Educational Television Commission was established to assess educational television needs in the state. The commission issued a State Plan in 1969 that included guidelines for commission review of applications for federal facilities grants. In 1969 the governor widened the powers of the ETV Commission to include educational radio and to conform to the mission of public broadcasting espoused in the (federal) Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. Several technical and administrative plans for the development of public radio and television in Washington were prepared during this period and updated throughout the 1970s. Washington public television stations made an effort in 1977 to secure direct state support. Only minor changes in the enabling legislation for the ETV Commission were achieved. Bills to refine the role of the commission and to authorize state funding of public broadcasting were introduced, but not passed, in 1978 and 1979.

In 1978 the public television stations organized the Washington Educational Network (WEN) to foster development of public television in the state. In 1980 WEN broadened its membership to include full-service (CPB-qualified and nearly qualified) public radio stations. Also in 1980, Public Radio of Washington (PROW), a statewide association of noncommercial radio stations, was formed. There are five public radio stations in the state, including two licensed to state universities. None receives direct state support.

The Washington Legislature replaced the Washington State Educational Television Commission with the Washington State Public Broadcasting Commission in 1980. The bill establishing the commission originally had proposed a $5,000,000 appropriation for station assistance grants. That amount was reduced to $2,900,000 million and then dropped during negotiations in the legislature. In addition, the governor vetoed three sections in the bill dealing with authorizations and allocation formulas for station assistance grants. The legislature did appropriate $55,000 to the new commission for FY 1980. It is unclear at present how the money will be spent. A bill to reinstate station assistance grants may be introduced in the next session.

Agencies

Washington State Public Broadcasting Commission
Planning and Community Affairs Agency
400 Capitol Center Building
Olympia, Washington
(206) 753-4940
Robert C. Boston, Executive Director

The Washington State Public Broadcasting Commission, an independent state agency, coordinates and plans the development of public broadcasting in Washington. The commission assesses the needs of public broadcasting to make recommendations to the legislature. The commission will administer support for public broadcasting if the legislature appropriates funds. The commission is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes. The commission has nine members appointed by the governor for four-year terms.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Washington State Public Broadcasting Commission received a direct appropriation of $55,000 in FY 1980 from the state legislature. How those funds will be used has not yet been determined.

Interconnection

None

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 223, Section 28A as amended by HB542, authorizes the activities of the Wash-

ington State Public Broadcasting Commission.

Pending legislation: A bill to provide appropriations to the Public Broadcasting Commission for station assistance grants may be introduced in 1981.

Studies/plans

In 1962, the Washington Educational Television Commission issued a report of the Technical Committee on the coverage of educational television signals. In 1963 the commission developed a general State Plan for state government involvement in public broadcasting, including extension of coverage and state funding. That plan was updated by a technical plan and a policy plan in 1968, and again updated in 1976. Also in 1976, the Joint Committee on Education of the Washington State Legislature commissioned Dr. Kenneth Christensen to study educational television in the state. Based on that study, the ETV Commission developed proposals for state funding of public television that were not adopted. A plan for public radio development was prepared by the commission in 1970 and updated in 1974 and 1976. In the mid-1970s, the State Department of Public Instruction financed the ETV Commission's comprehensive *ad hoc* task force study of public broadcasting. In 1976 the commission issued the Utilization Study and the Cadman Study on programming, which led to the formation of the Educative Council made up of station managers, program directors, and curriculum experts, who worked together in program planning. In 1977 *A Study for a Washington State Government Integrated Telecommunications System* was conducted by the Telecommunications Study Team of the Department of General Administration.

State associations

Washington Education Network (WEN)
c/o John Watson, Executive Secretary
Clover Park School District
10020 Gravelly Lake Drive, S.W.
Tacoma, Washington 98499
(206) 756-8517

Public Radio of Washington (PROW)
c/o Lee Perkins, Station Manager
KTOY-FM
Bates Vocational Technical Institute
1101 South Yakima Avenue
Tacoma, Washington 98405

WASHINGTON

Public radio stations: 5; public TV stations: 5
State appropriations for public broadcasting: 0 (FY 79)

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Washington State Public Broadcasting Commission
PURPOSE	• Plan and coordinate public broadcasting • Assess the needs of public broadcasting to make recommendations to the state legislature • Administer state support for public broadcasting if legislature appropriates funds
GOVERNANCE	• 9-member board • Appointed by governor • 4-year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $0 (FY 1979); $55,000 (FY 1980) • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: undetermined
INTERCONNECTION	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent state agency • Mandated by Chapter 223, Section 28A, as amended by HB542 of the Revised Code of Washington • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
KWSU-AM	Pullman	yes	no	Washington State University	State university
KUOW-FM	Seattle	yes	no	University of Washington	State university
KPBX-FM	Spokane	yes	no	Spokane Public Radio Association	Community corporation
KTOY-FM	Tacoma	yes	no	Tacoma School District	School district
KPLU-FM	Tacoma	yes	no	Pacific Lutheran University	Private college/university

*CPB qualified stations

West Virginia

History/background

In 1962 the governor of West Virginia created an interim authority for educational broadcasting at the urging of the North Central West Virginia Educational Television Committee, an association of six colleges and West Virginia University. The following year, the West Virginia Legislature established the West Virginia Educational Broadcasting Authority. The legislature began appropriating funds in 1965. In 1967 the enabling legislation was altered to allow the authority to build, own, and operate public broadcasting stations on behalf of local governments and organizations. The first authority public television station went on the air in 1969 and the second in 1970. There is a third PTV station in the state licensed to the West Virginia Board of Regents.

A public radio network was established in 1974 with the construction of a station in Beckley. Three repeater stations were added, and in 1979, the network's center was moved from Beckley to Charleston.

Agencies

West Virginia Educational Broadcasting Authority
Building 6, Suite B-424
Capitol Complex
Charleston, West Virginia 25305
(304) 348-3239
Phillip C. English, Executive Secretary

The West Virginia Educational Broadcasting Authority, an independent state agency, is the licensee and operator of two public television stations and a four-station, centralized public radio network with one production center. The West Virginia Authority assesses the needs of public broadcasting to make recommendations to the West Virginia Legislature, stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs, and oversees instructional broadcasting. The West Virginia Authority is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The authority is governed by a nine-member board. Six members are appointed by the governor with confirmation by the state senate for six-year terms. Two members serve *ex officio:* the state superintendent of schools and the chancellor of West Virginia Board of Regents. One member is selected annually from among the members of the West Virginia Board of Regents. The authority has three advisory councils, one for its public radio network, and one for each of its two public television stations.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The West Virginia Educational Broadcasting Authority received a direct state appropriation of $2,500,000 in FY 1979 from the West Virginia Legislature. Of that amount, $819,000 was passed on to the one public television station in the state not licensed to or operated by the West Virginia Authority. The authority allocated approximately $200,000 for its public radio operations and the remainder for public television.

Interconnection

Three public radio stations in the West Virginia network receive programming via off-air relay from the flagship station.

WEST VIRGINIA
Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
CPB-Qualified					
WVPN-FM	Charleston	yes	yes	West Virginia Educational Broadcasting Authority	State authority
Other Noncommercial Stations Receiving State Funds					
WVPB-FM**	Beckley	associate	yes	West Virginia Educational Broadcasting Authority	State authority
WVPW-FM**	Buckhannon	associate	yes	West Virginia Educational Broadcasting Authority	State authority
WHPW-FM**	Huntington	associate	yes	West Virginia Educational Broadcasting Authority	State authority

*CPB qualified stations

**NPR associated station. Such stations, which usually have limited or no local production capacity, are not CPB qualified, although their expenses are included in the budgets of the larger stations with which they are associated.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 10, Article 5, of the West Virginia Code stands as the enabling legislation for the West Virginia Educational Broadcasting Authority.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The West Virginia Authority sets policy for its stations in its role as licensee.

Studies/plans

None

State associations

None

WEST VIRGINIA

Public radio stations: 1; public TV stations: 3
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $2.5 million

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	West Virginia Educational Broadcasting Authority
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (1 public radio station, 3 associated radio stations, 2 PTV stations) • Assess the needs of public broadcasting to make recommendations to the state legislature • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Produce and contract for production of programming • Oversee instructional broadcasting
GOVERNANCE	• 9-nine member board • 6 appointed by governor, confirmed by state senate, 1 selected from Board of Regents, 2 ex officio • 6-year terms
FUNDING	• Amount: $2,500,000 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $819,000 passed to non-state-owned PTV station; $200,000 to authority radio network; remainder to authority television stations
INTERCONNECTION	• Off-air relay for radio network
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent state agency • Mandated by Chapter 10, Article 5, of the West Virginia Code • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes

Wisconsin

History/background

In 1919 the University of Wisconsin established WHA-AM (originally 9XM) in Madison, the nation's first radio station. In 1945 the Wisconsin Legislature established the State Radio Council to construct and operate a nine-station, centralized radio network, which was completed in 1954. The State Radio Council became the licensee of Wisconsin's first ETV station in 1954. Three years later, the license was transferred to the University of Wisconsin.

In 1967 the legislature designated the Educational Communications Division of the Wisconsin Coordinating Council for Higher Education as the state's PTV planning agency. Control of the public radio network passed from the State Radio Council to the division at that time.

In 1971 the state government reorganized the higher education system in Wisconsin. Previously some of the state-funded educational institutions had been autonomous with coordination provided by the Coordinating Council for Higher Education. Under the reorganization, the institutions were consolidated into the University of Wisconsin System governed by a Board of Regents.

The Educational Communications Division became an independent state agency and renamed the Educational Communications Board (ECB). While the radio network and PTV network planning came under the ECB's control, some of the stations, particularly the smaller, campus-oriented radio stations and WHA-AM/TV, remained licensed to the university system. WHA-FM was changed to WERN-FM and became the flagship station of the ECB radio network. The ECB built a five-station PTV network between 1971 and 1974.

The two public radio stations in Madison, WHA-AM and WERN-FM, undertook an experimental project in 1979; one station focused on news and information and the other on fine

arts. With the success of that experiment and the desire to use more fully their public radio resources, the ECB and the University System decided to evaluate noncommercial, educational radio in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Radio Study Planning Committee was formed, and it issued a preliminary report in 1980 that set goals for the work of the Joint ECB/University System Radio Study Committee. The latter committee is expected to issue its findings in early 1981.

Agencies

Educational Communications Board
732 North Midvale Boulevard
Madison, Wisconsin 53705
(608) 266-7804
Anton J. Moe, Executive Director
Paul Norton, Deputy Director

The Educational Communications Board, an independent agency, is licensee and operator of a nine-station, centralized public radio network and a five-station, centralized public television network. Two of the public TV stations have local origination capacity. Much of the programming for the two networks is provided by contract with WHA-AM/TV, which is licensed to the University of Wisconsin. The facilities for WHA-AM/TV, WERN-FM, and the ECB Radio and Television Network centers are housed together in Madison. WERN-FM is programmed separately from the ECB radio network as part of an experiment to provide dual public radio service for Madison (see history/background). The ECB assesses the needs of public broadcasting to make recommendations to the Wisconsin Legislature. It produces and contracts for program production, regulates public broadcasting entities, and oversees instructional broadcasting. It also stimulates interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs. Nonbroadcast activities of the ECB include review and approval of state broadcast purchases, coordination of state telemedia planning, and mass tape duplication. The ECB is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

The Educational Communications Board is composed of the governor, the state superintendent of public instruction, the executive head of the University of Wisconsin System, and the director of the Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education or their designees. Eight members are appointed by the governor for four-year terms: four public members and one representative each from private higher education, private or parochial elementary or secondary education, public elementary or secondary education, and local public school boards. In addition, one majority and one minority member of both houses of the state legislature sit on the ECB, chosen in the same manner as members appointed to the standing committees of those houses.

University of Wisconsin System
1600 Van Hise Hall
1220 Linden Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
(608) 263-2227
Ken Warren, Coordinator for Television Production and Media Activities

The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System is the licensee of 12 noncommercial radio stations (three of which are CPB-qualified) and one public television station. The stations are operated and funded by the institutions within the University System, i.e., two and four-year colleges and the university extension organization. The coordinator for television production and media activities coordinates the activities of the public broadcasting stations within the University System and with the public radio and television networks of the Educational Communications Board. The coordinator has a role within the University System in supporting and encouraging public broadcasting, assessing the needs of public broadcasting to make recommendations to the university's Board of Regents, regulating public broadcasting, stimulating interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs, producing and contracting for programming, and overseeing instructional broadcasting.

The coordinator reports to the assistant vice-president for academic affairs of the University System who reports to a senior vice-president, who in turn reports to the president. The president is responsible to the Board of Regents for the University of Wisconsin System. The board has 16 members appointed by the governor for seven-year terms.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Educational Communications Board received a direct appropriation of $4,556,950 in FY 1979 from the Wisconsin Legislature. Of that amount, $1,034,310 was used for public radio and $3,522,640 for public television. The ECB provided $155,300 from these funds to WHA-AM to produce for the radio network, and $305,000 to WHA-TV to produce for the television network. In addition, ECB provided WHA-AM $86,500 in non-state funds for production and $300,000 to WHA-TV. The non-state funds came from part of the ECB budget not provided by the state legislature and are not reflected in the above totals.

The stations operated by institutions within the University System receive their funds from the budgets of their respective institutions, except for WHA, which receives the additional funds noted above.

Interconnection

The Educational Communications Board leases a one-way, microwave system from a private company to interconnect its public radio and television networks and the two television stations licensed to other institutions.

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: Chapter 39 and Chapter 15.57-58 of the Wisconsin State Statutes stand as the enabling legislation for the Educational Communications Board. Chapter 39.25 authorizes the affiliation of WHA-AM/TV with the ECB networks.

Pending legislation: None

Regulation

The Educational Communications Board and the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System set policy for their stations in their role as licensees. The ECB is mandated by statute to provide overall coordination and regulation of public broadcasting in Wisconsin.

Studies/plans

The ECB and the University of Wisconsin System are collaborating on a long-range study of noncommercial, educational radio in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Radio Study Planning Committee issued a preliminary report in 1980. The Joint ECB/University System Radio Study Committee is expected to issue its findings in early 1981.

State associations

None

WISCONSIN

Public radio stations: 5; public TV stations: 8
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $4,556,950

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Educational Communications Board (ECB)	Coordinator for Television Production and Media Activity, University of Wisconsin System
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities (1 public radio station, 8 associated radio stations, 5 PTV stations) • Produce and contract for production of programming • Assess the needs of public broadcasting to make recommendations to the state legislature • Regulate public broadcasting entities • Oversee instructional broadcasting • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs	• Coordinate public broadcasting activities within the University System and with ECB • Assess the needs of public broadcasting to make recommendations to the university Board of Regents • Support and encourage public broadcasting • Regulate public broadcasting entities • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Oversee instructional broadcasting
GOVERNANCE	• 16-member board, 4 ex officio • 8 appointed by governor, confirmed by state senate; 4 legislators • 4-year terms	• 16-member Board of Regents • Appointed by governor • 7-year terms • Coordinator reports to associate vice-president for academic affairs, senior vice-president, and president of University System; president responsible to regents.
FUNDING	• Amount: $4,556,950 • Source: direct appropriation from state legislature • Allocation: $1,034,310 for radio ($155,300 to WHA-AM); $3,522,640 for TV ($305,000 to WHA-TV)	• All funding for University System stations provided by respective institutions, except for ECB grants to WHA
INTERCONNECTION	• Microwave, one-way • Leased by ECB from private company • Connects ECB radio network and ECB PTV network and other PTV stations	• See ECB
LEGAL STATUS	• Independent state agency • Mandated by Chapter 39 and Chapter 15.57-58 of Wisconsin State Statutes • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes	• Under Board of Regents • Chapter 39.25 authorizes WHA-AM/TV affiliation with ECB networks.

WISCONSIN

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
CPB-Qualified					
WGTD-FM	Kenosha	yes	no	Gateway Vocational and Technical Adult Education District	State community college
WLSU-FM	LaCrosse	yes	no	University of Wisconsin System	State university
WERN-FM	Madison	yes	yes	Educational Communications Board	State authority
WHA-AM	Madison	yes	yes	University of Wisconsin System	State university
WUWM-FM	Milwaukee	yes	no	University of Wisconsin System	State university
Other Noncommercial Radio Stations Receiving State Funds					
WLBL-AM**	Auburndale	associate	yes	Educational Communications Board	State authority
WHSA-FM**	Bruce	associate	yes	Educational Communications Board	State authority
WHAD-FM**	Delafield	associate	yes	Educational Communications Board	State authority
WPNE-FM**	Green Bay	associate	yes	Educational Communications Board	State authority
WHHI-FM**	Highland	associate	yes	Educational Communications Board	State authority
WHLA-FM**	LaCrosse	associate	yes	Educational Communications Board	State authority
WHWC-FM**	Menomonie	associate	yes	Educational Communications Board	State authority
WHRM-FM**	Wausau	associate	yes	Educational Communications Board	State authority

*CPB-qualified stations.
**NPR-associated station. Such stations, which usually have limited or no local production capacity, are not CPB-qualified, although their expenses are included in the budgets of the larger stations with which they are associated.

Wyoming

History/background

At the initiative of the governor's office, the Wyoming Legislature established the Educational Television Commission in 1967. The commission issued a report recommending a means of bringing educational television to Wyoming, but the legislature rejected the report. The commission re-formed and issued a second report that the legislature also rejected. The legislature objected to assuming the continuing burden of the operating costs of broadcasting. In 1978 the governor created and funded a Public Broadcasting Commission. The commission has unsuccessfully sought statutory status and funding from the Wyoming Legislature and plans to try again in 1981.

There is one CPB-qualified public radio station in Wyoming, licensed to the University of Wyoming. There are no public TV stations in the state.

Agencies

Public Broadcasting Commission
Box 933
Casper, Wyoming 82602
(307) 234-8768
Maurice F. Griffith, Chairperson

The Public Broadcasting Commission, part of the governor's office, exists to establish, own, and operate public broadcasting stations if approved by the Wyoming Legislature. Its responsibilities include assessing the needs of public broadcasting in order to make recommendations to the Wyoming Legislature, stimulating interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs, and supporting and encouraging public broadcasting. The commission is the designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes. It has nine members who serve at the governor's pleasure.

Funding levels, sources, and allocations

The Public Broadcasting Commission received an appropriation of approximately $10,000 from the governor's discretionary funds in FY 1979. The commission does not make grants.

Interconnection

Not applicable

Legislation and state statutes

Citation: None
Pending legislation: A bill to provide statutory status and funding for the Public Broadcasting Commission probably will be introduced in the next regular session of the Wyoming Legislature in 1981.

Regulation

None

Studies/plans

The Educational Television Commission issued a report recommending state activity in educational television in 1969. A similar report was issued in the early 1970s.

State associations

None

WYOMING

Public radio stations: 1; public TV stations: 0
State appropriations for public broadcasting: $10,000

Summary Table
Public Broadcasting-Related Agencies

AGENCY	Public Broadcasting Commission
PURPOSE	• Establish, own, and operate public broadcasting entities • Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to the state legislature • Regulate public broadcasting entities • Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs • Support and encourage public broadcasting
GOVERNANCE	• 9-member board • Serve at pleasure of governor
FUNDING	• Amount: $10,000 • Source: governor's budget • Allocation: does not make grants
INTERCONNECTION	• N/A
LEGAL STATUS	• Under governor's office • Nonstatutory • Designated state educational broadcasting agency for NTIA/PTFP purposes.

Public Radio Stations*

STATION	LOCATION	NPR MEMBER	STATE-FUNDED	LICENSEE	LICENSEE TYPE
KUWR-FM	Laramie	yes	no	University of Wyoming	State university

*CPB-qualified stations

Appendix A
State Agency Survey

NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO
STATE GOVERNMENT SURVEY

National Public Radio is compiling information on state government involvement in public radio. Your cooperation in completing this questionnaire would be appreciated.

1. State _____

2. Name of Agency _____

Address _____

_____

_____

Telephone No. _____

Contact Person _____

PLEASE CHECK APPROPRIATE RESPONSE(S)

Agency Type

3. Is this agency:

_____ An independent state agency
_____ Under the Department of Education
_____ Under the Board of Regents
_____ Under a university or college
_____ Under the Governor's office
_____ Other state department
_____ Other, please specify _____

Statutes

4. Does this agency have statutory powers?

____ yes ____ no

5. If so, under what statute? (Please give Code and Title)

_____

6. Are there other statutes which affect public radio in your state?

____ yes ____ no

7. If so, please identify those statutes.

_____

_____

_____

Basic Purpose of Agency

8. Is the purpose of your agency to:

A. Establish, own and/or operate public broadcasting entities in your state.

Primary Purpose	Secondary Purpose	Not a Purpose

B. Support and encourage public broadcasting.

Primary Purpose	Secondary Purpose	Not a Purpose

C. Assess needs for public broadcasting and make recommendations to the state legislature.

Primary Purpose	Secondary Purpose	Not a Purpose

D. Regulate public broadcasting entities.

Primary Purpose	Secondary Purpose	Not a Purpose

E. Stimulate interest and activity in public telecommunications facilities and programs.

Primary Purpose	Secondary Purpose	Not a Purpose

F. Produce, or contract for production of, programming.

Primary Purpose	Secondary Purpose	Not a Purpose

G. Oversee instructional broadcasting and/or programming.

Primary Purpose	Secondary Purpose	Not a Purpose

H. Other, please specify _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Agency Governance

9. Is the agency governed by:

_____ An elected Board or official
_____ An appointed Board or official
_____ Other, please specify _____

10. Does the governing group have restrictions on:

_____ Length of term
How long? _____
_____ Number of members
How many? _____
_____ Method of selection
Of what sort? _____

11. Does any entity in the state government have oversight over this agency?

_____ Legislature
_____ Governor's office
_____ Larger agency of which this agency is a part
_____ Other
Please specify _____

Agency and Stations

12. Does the agency own or operate:

_____ All public radio stations in the state
If so, how many? _____
_____ All public television stations in the state
If so, how many? _____
_____ Some public radio stations in the state
If so, how many? _____
_____ Some public television stations in the state
If so, how many? _____
_____ None of the public radio stations in the state
_____ None of the public television stations in the state
_____ Stations owned by state, but not by this agency
If so, how many radio stations? _____
If so, how many television stations? _____

Interconnection

13. Does the agency operate an interconnection (network) for:

_____ Television stations (only _____)
If so, how many? _____
_____ Radio stations (only _____)
If so, how many? _____
_____ Nonstation entities (only _____)
_____ Does not operate
_____ State operates, but not this agency
Please specify _____
_____ Private, nonprofit entity operates
Please specify _____

14. Is the interconnection:

_____ Microwave
_____ Telephone line
_____ Off-air relay
_____ Tape distribution
_____ Satellite

15. Is the interconnection:

_____ Owned by the state
_____ Leased from AT&T
_____ Leased from local telephone company
_____ Leased from private company

Regulation

16. Does the agency:

_____ Promulgate regulations
_____ Enforce state equal opportunity provisions
_____ Regulate corporate underwriting of public broadcasting
_____ Supervise station operations in any way
How? _____
_____ Regulate public broadcasting in any other way
How? _____
_____

17. Does the agency regulate programming by:

_____ Enforcing prohibitions on editorializing
_____ Enforcing prohibitions on political programming
_____ Regulating the quality of instructional programming
_____ Enforcing mandator, inclusions or percentages of air-time for certain types of programming (e.g. instructional)
_____ Other means
How? _____
_____

Program Production

18. Does the agency:

_____ Own production facilities
If so, how many? _____
_____ Receive funds for production from other related agencies
_____ Grant funds for production to other related agencies
_____ Not involved in production

Agency Funding

19. How does the agency receive its funds?

_____ Direct appropriation from state legislature
_____ From Governor's budget or other discretionary budget
_____ Other agency budgets administered by this agency
_____ Other, please specify _____

20. Estimated annual agency budget:

$_____

21. In what form does the agency provide funding?

_____ Through grants
_____ Through contracts
_____ Administers funds for other agencies
_____ Provides no funding
_____ Other _____

22. If this agency does not provide funding, what other agency has this responsibility?

Agency Name _____

Address _____

_____

23. Agency allocates funds to other entities for:

_____ Instructional purposes only
_____ Public broadcast purposes only
_____ Program development and production
_____ Program acquisition
_____ Program distribution
_____ Program evaluation
_____ Station operations
_____ Network operations
_____ Technical services to schools
_____ Equipment purchases
_____ Research and studies of radio and television
_____ Other _____

24. Agency funding provided to:

_____ Public television stations
_____ Public radio stations
_____ Commercial radio/television stations
_____ Nongovernmental production facilities
_____ Educational institutions (other than above)
_____ Other state agencies
_____ Other _____

25. Criteria for receipt of funds by stations, producers and others from the agency include:

_____ Minimum station budget size
How much? _____
_____ Minimum number of professional staff
How many? _____
_____ Minimum amount of air-time (for stations)
_____ Peer review
_____ Other, please specify _____

_____

_____

26. Estimated total annual amount disbursed to entities in Question #25:

$_____

27. Estimated annual disbursement to:

$_____ Public radio entities

$_____ Public television entities

28. In addition to broadcast activities do the agency responsibilities include:

_____ Reviews/approves state telemedia purchases
_____ Coordinates state telemedia planning
_____ Telephone systems
_____ Cable television
_____ Land-mobile radio
_____ Microwave systems
_____ Satellite installations and arrangements
_____ Mass tape duplication
_____ Teletype
_____ Facsimile
_____ Closed circuit television
_____ Instructional Television Fixed Service
_____ Data transmission systems
_____ Other educational media
_____ Other _____

_____

29. If there are other agencies in the state responsible for telecommunications (especially television/radio) that you think should complete this survey form, please give their address.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Contact person _____

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Please return form in the enclosed postage-paid envelope to:

Reid J. Lifset
National Affairs
National Public Radio
2025 'M' Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Survey

STUDY EXCHANGE

NPR State Government Study

If you wish to receive a copy of NPR's completed study, please check below:

___ yes ___ no

If you would like the study sent to an address other than your own, please indicate it below:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO

STATE GOVERNMENT STUDY

State Planning Study

If your agency or anyone involved in public broadcasting has prepared a planning, feasibility, or engineering study on public broadcasting in your state, could you:

____ Send NPR a copy;

____ Indicate where NPR can obtain a copy:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Please send the completed questionnaire by September 21 to NPR in the postage-paid envelope enclosed. Please send any studies by September 28 to:

Reid J. Lifset
National Affairs
National Public Radio
2025 "M" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Appendix B Telephone Survey Questions

Legislation

1. What is the history of public broadcasting legislation in your state? Who has been most responsible for its formulation and passage?
2. Does the current legislation appear to be well-written and effective? If not, are there attempts to correct the situation?
3. If there is not currently legislation, is there legislation pending which will affect public broadcasting in your state? What is its status?

Agencies

(The following questions should be answered separately for each relevant agency in your state.)

1. What is the history of the agency with purview over public broadcasting in your state?
2. What is the basic mission of the agency and does it have the proper statutory power and the proper placement in the state government to achieve that mission?
3. How well is the agency governed and managed? Does public radio have a significant voice? Who in the state government and in the public broadcasting community does have a significant voice in its decisions?
4. Does the agency or another group in the state operate an interconnect? Is it of use to public radio? Does it need improvement? What will its role be after the satellite begins operation?

Funding

1. What is the history of state funding of public broadcasting in your state?
2. What are the sources of funds to the relevant agencies (i.e., from the governor's office, a line item in the legislative budget, etc.) and to public broadcasting entities?
3. Who does the state fund, how much and for what? In what form are the funds allocated and are there qualification criteria which the recipients must meet?

Regulation

1. What is the history of regulation of public broadcasting by your state?
2. Who is regulated and who regulates them? Is the regulation done via restrictions on funding?
3. Are the regulations appropriate? Do they duplicate or contradict federal regulations?
4. What do they regulate?
   - Mandatory program inclusions or percentages of airtime for certain types of programming (e.g., instructional)
   - EEO
   - General hiring practices
   - Engineering standards or licensing requirements
   - Ban on editorializing
   - Multiple ownership
   - Noncommercial status of stations
   - Corporate underwriting
   - Political programming
   - Advertising

Other

1. Who else in your state might we contact on these issues?
2. What have we not covered that we should know about your state and public radio?

Appendix C
State Public Broadcasting Agencies

ALABAMA

Alabama Educational Television Commission
2101 Magnolia Avenue
Birmingham, Alabama 35205
Edward Wegener, General Manager
(205) 328-8756

ALASKA

Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission
400 Gambell Street, Suite 302
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Michael F. Porcaro, Executive Director
(907) 272-9418

Instructional Television
Alaska Department of Education
Pouch F
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Jennifer Wilke, Coordinator
(907) 465-2884

ARIZONA

Arizona Board of Regents
1535 West Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
(602) 626-5805

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Educational Television Commission
350 South Donaghey
Conway, Arkansas 72032
Lee Reaves, Executive Director
A. Price Broughton III, Assistant Director
(501) 329-3887 or 375-2431

CALIFORNIA

California Public Broadcasting Commission
921 - 11th Street, Suite 1200
Sacramento, California 95814
Joel Kugelmass, Executive Director
(916) 322-3727

Educational Technology Unit
State Department of Education
721 Capitol Mall, Third Floor
Sacramento, California 95814
Bonnie B. Oliver, Manager
(916) 445-5065

COLORADO

Governor's Commission on Public
Telecommunications
c/o Office of State Planning & Budgeting
102 State Capitol Building
Denver, Colorado 80203
David L. Foote, Executive Director
Lee Powers, Assistant to the Executive Director
Char Belitz, Consultant
(303) 839-3386

Colorado Department of Education
523 State Office Building
Denver, Colorado 80203
Calvin Frazier, Commissioner
Edwin Steinbrecher, Assistant Commissioner
(303) 839-2212

Division of Communications
2452 West Second Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80223
Runall G. Canady, Director
(303) 839-2341

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Educational Telecommunications Corporation
24 Summit Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106
Paul Taff, President and General Manager
(203) 278-5310

DELAWARE

No relevant agency

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

No relevant agency

FLORIDA

Public Broadcasting
Department of Education
201 West Park Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Eric Smith, Administrator
(904) 488-0940

Instructional Radio & Television
Department of Education
201 West Park Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Jack Binns, Administrator
(904) 488-7101

GEORGIA

Georgia Educational Television Network
1540 Stewart Avenue, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30310
Dr. Richard Ottinger, Executive Director
(404) 656-5979

HAWAII

Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority
2350 Dole Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
James B. Young, Executive Director and General Manager
(808) 955-7878

IDAHO

State Coordinator for Public Broadcasting
State Board of Education and Board of Regents of the University of Idaho
Len B. Jordan Building, Room 307
650 West State Street
Boise, Idaho 83720
Dr. Clifford Trump, Acting Coordinator
(208) 334-2270

ILLINOIS

Television Section
Illinois State Board of Education
100 North First Street
Springfield, Illinois
Larry Broquet, Manager
(217) 782-5844

Illinois Board of Higher Education
500 Reisch Building
4 West Old Capitol Square
Springfield, Illinois 62701
Dr. John W. Huther, Associate Director of Health Programs
(217) 782-7184

Division of Telecommunications
Illinois Department of General Services
202 State Office Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706
M.A. Talbott
(217) 782-3600

INDIANA

Indiana Higher Education Telecommunications System
1100 West Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46232
Dr. Jane Richards, Executive Director
(317) 263-8920

Division of Instructional Media Services
Department of Public Instruction
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
Phyllis Land, Director
(317) 927-0300

IOWA

State Educational Radio and Television Facility Board
Iowa Public Broadcasting Network
P.O. Box 1758
Des Moines, Iowa 50306
Larry Patten, Executive Director
(515) 281-4561

Division of Merged Area Schools
Iowa State Department of Public Instruction
Grimes State Office Building
East 14th and Grand
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Charles Mench, Director
(515) 281-3124

Iowa State Board of Regents
Lucas State Office Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
R. Wayne Richey, Executive Secretary
W. C. Caldwell, Associate Budget Director
(515) 281-3934

KANSAS

Kansas Public Television Board
503 Kansas Avenue, Suite 508
Topeka, Kansas 66603
Jack A. Lemen, Executive Director
(913) 296-3726

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Educational Television
600 Cooper Drive
Lexington, Kentucky 40502
O. Leonard Press, Executive Director
(606) 233-0666

LOUISIANA

Louisiana Educational Television Authority
2618 Wooddale Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70805
A. Fred Frey, Executive Director
(504) 925-6556

MAINE

Maine Public Broadcasting Network
Alumni Hall
University of Maine
Orono, Maine 04469
(207) 866-4493
Edward E. Winchester, General Manager
Robert Robinson, Radio Program
Production Manager

MARYLAND

Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting
11767 Bonita Avenue
Owings Mills, Maryland 21117
Dr. Frederick Breitenfeld, Jr., Executive Director
Phyllis Hammond, Director of Administrative
Services
(301) 356-5600

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Educational Television
54 Rindge Avenue Extension
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140
Suzanne R. Noonan, Executive Director
John LeBaron, Research and Development
Associate
(617) 876-9800

Telecommunications Bureau
Executive Office for Administration and Finance
One Ashburton Place, Room 1519
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
Robert J. Gerst, Telecommunications Manager
(617) 727-7500

Massachusetts Educational Communications
Commission
(Not active)

MICHIGAN

Michigan Instructional Television Study
Committee
Communications Services Program
State Library Services
Department of Education
P.O. Box 30007
Lansing, Michigan 48909
Mary Ann Hanna, Head
(517) 373-1582

MINNESOTA

Minnesota State Arts Board
2500 Park Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404
John Ondov, Executive Director
Mary Sulerud, Public Information Officer
(612) 341-7170

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Authority for Educational Television
P.O. Drawer 1101
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
Forrest Lee Morris, Executive Director
(601) 982-6565

MISSOURI

Department of Elementary and Secondary
Education
P.O. Box 480
Jefferson City, Missouri 65151
Hal Gardner, Director
(314) 751-2625

MONTANA

Montana Telecommunications Advisory Council
Department of Administration
155 Sam W. Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana 59601
David M. Lewis, Director
(406) 449-2032

NEBRASKA

Nebraska Educational Television Commission
P.O. Box 83111
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501
Jack McBride, General Manager
Paul E. Few, Administrative Manager
Ron Hull, Program Manager
(402) 472-3611

NEVADA

No relevant agency

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Public Television
Box Z
Durham, New Hampshire 03824
(603) 862-1010

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority
1573 Parkside Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08638
Gordon MacInnes, Executive Director
(609) 292-5252

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico Commission on Public Broadcasting
c/o KNME-TV
1130 University Boulevard, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106
(505) 277-2121
E. Wayne Bundy, Chairman

NEW YORK

Bureau of Mass Communications
New York State Education Department
Cultural Education Center, Room 10A75
Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12230
Dr. Bernarr Cooper, Chief
Gerald K. Bates, Associate for Public Broadcasting
(518) 474-2241 or 474-2242

New York Network
Alfred E. Smith Building
Albany, New York 12225
Joseph Doherty, Executive Director
(518) 474-8258

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Agency for Public Telecommunications
417 North Salisbury Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611
Lee Wing, Executive Director
(919) 733-6341

University of North Carolina Center for Public Television
P.O. Box 2688
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514
John V. Dunlop, Director
(919) 933-6981

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota Educational Broadcasting Council
The Prince Hotel
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
(701) 224-3364

OHIO

Ohio Educational Broadcasting Network Commission
2470 North Star Road
Columbus, Ohio 43221
Dave L. Fornshell, Executive Director
(614) 421-1714

Ohio Board of Regents
30 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
William B. Coulter, Deputy Chancellor
(614) 466-6000

Instructional Television Department
Ohio Department of Education
Columbus, Ohio 43215
Spencer Northrup
(614) 466-7036

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Educational Television Authority
7403 North Kelly, Box 14190
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73113
Robert L. Allen, Executive Director
(405) 848-8501

OREGON

Oregon Educational and Public Broadcasting Service
2828 S.W. Front Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201
Gerard L. Appy, Executive Director
(503) 229-4892

Oregon Educational Coordinating Commission
495 State Street
Salem, Oregon 97310
Frank Nelson, Program Coordinator
(503) 378-3921

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission
169 West Chocolate Avenue
Hershey, Pennsylvania 17033
H. Sheldon Parker, Jr., General Manager
(717) 533-6010

Division of Educational Media
Pennsylvania Department of Education
333 Market Street, 10th Floor
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17101
Richard Cassel, Chief
(717) 783-9811

RHODE ISLAND

Board of Regents for Education
State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations
235 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908
Dr. Arthur R. Pontarelli, Acting Commissioner
(401) 277-2031

WSBE-TV, Channel 36
24 Mason Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903
Warren A. Kraetzer, General Manager
(401) 277-3636

SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina Educational Television Commission
P.O. Drawer L
Columbia, South Carolina 29250
Henry J. Cauthen, President and General Manager
William Hay, Director of Educational Radio
(803) 758-7235

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota Educational Television Board
310 East Clark Street
Vermillion, South Dakota 57069
Martin Busch, Executive Director
(605) 624-4497

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Educational Television
C3-302 Cordell Hull Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37219
(615) 741-2421

TEXAS

Division of Instructional Resources
Texas Education Agency
201 East 11th Street
Austin, Texas 78701
George Lipscomb, Director
(512) 475-2478

UTAH

Office of the Coordinator for Telecommunications
Utah State Board of Regents
807 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102
T.M. (Tad) Williams, Coordinator for Telecommunications
(801) 533-5617

Division of Curriculum and Instruction
Utah State Board of Education
250 East 500 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
Dr. Leroy Lindeman, Administrator for Curriculum and Instruction
(801) 533-5550

VERMONT

Vermont Educational Television Network
The University of Vermont
Winooski, Vermont 05404
Hope Green, Station Manager
(801) 656-3311

VIRGINIA

Virginia Public Telecommunications Board
902 Ninth Street Office Building
Richmond, Virginia 23219
George L. Hall, Director
(804) 786-3152

Telecommunications Service
Virginia Department of Education
P.O. Box 6Q
Richmond, Virginia 23216
Mary K. Dalton, Supervisor
(804) 786-2607

WASHINGTON

Washington State Public Broadcasting Commission
Planning and Community Affairs Agency
400 Capitol Center Building
Olympia, Washington
Robert C. Boston, Executive Director
(206) 753-4940

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia Educational Broadcasting Authority
Building 6, Suite B-424
Capitol Complex
Charleston, West Virginia 25305
Phillip C. English, Executive Secretary
(304) 348-3239

WISCONSIN

Educational Communications Board
732 North Midvale Boulevard
Madison, Wisconsin 53705
Anton J. Moe, Executive Director
Paul Norton, Deputy Director
(608) 266-7804

University of Wisconsin System
1600 Van Hise Hall
1220 Linden Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
Ken Warren, Coordinator for Television
Production and Media Activities
(608) 263-2227

WYOMING

Public Broadcasting Commission
Box 933
Casper, Wyoming 82602
Maurice F. Griffith, Chairperson
(307) 234-8768

PUERTO RICO

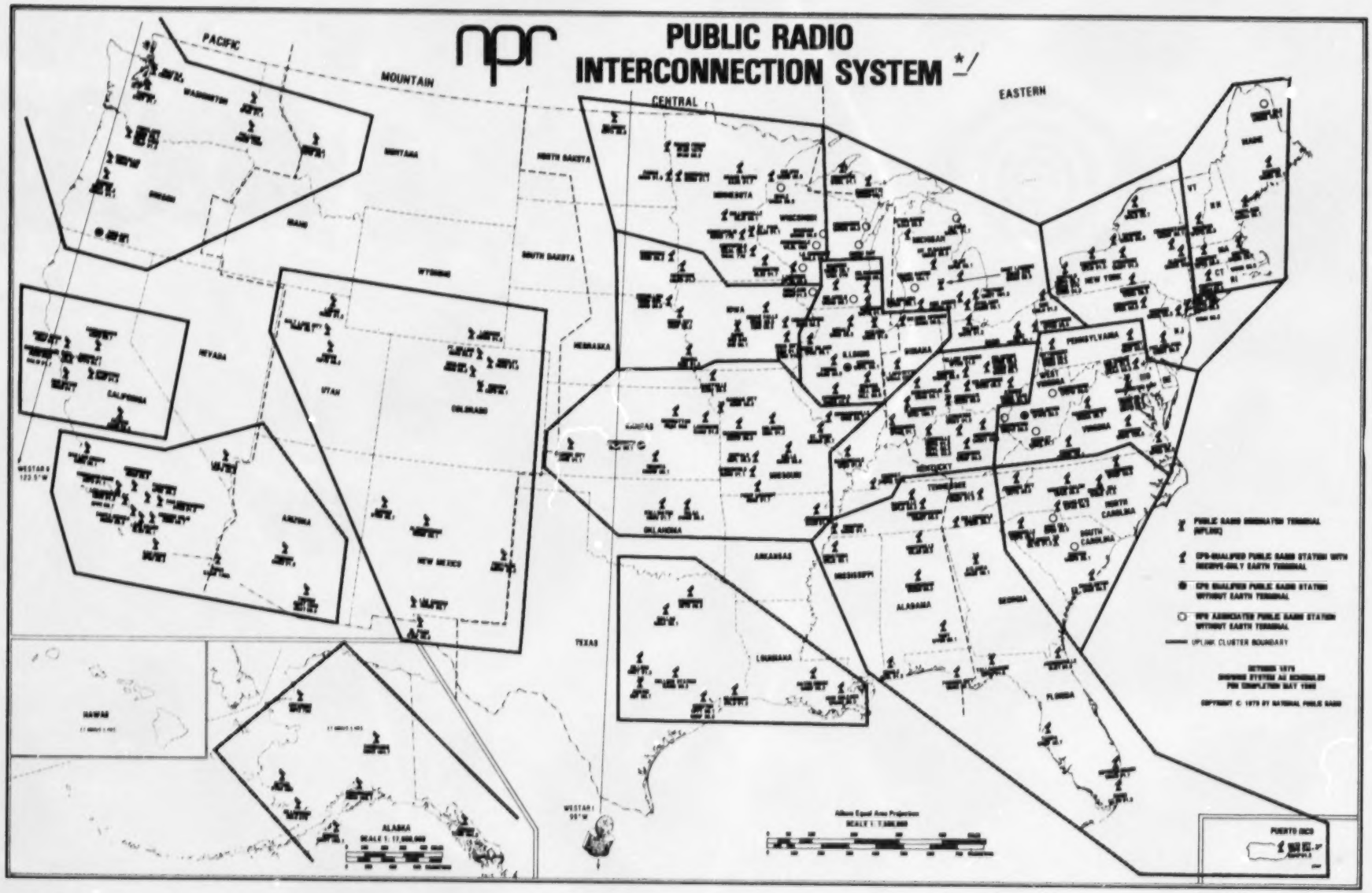
Radio and Television Service
Department of Public Instruction
Apartado 909
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919
Elsie Calero de Martinez, General Manager
(809) 763-3666

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Virgin Islands Public Television System
P.O. Box 7879
St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands 00801
Calvin F. Bastian, General Manager
(809) 774-6255 or 774-3226

Glossary

CPB	Corporation for Public Broadcasting
CSG	Community Service Grant
ETV	Education television
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FY	Fiscal year
ITFS	Instructional Television Fixed Service
ITV	Instructional television
NAEB	National Association of Educational Broadcasters
NPR	National Public Radio
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce)
PBS	Public Broadcasting Service
PTV	Public television
PTFP	Public Telecommunications Facilities Program
SCA	Subsidiary Communications Authorization



*/ Does not show public radio stations established after Fall, 1979.